

OPLE
list Honored

Griffiths ran 1,736 miles from Hong Kong last year. A 21-year-old New Hampshire man who ran 3,400 miles across the United States to raise funds for Dana-Farber Cancer Institute in Boston with a \$173,552 check in his efforts. Gary Aramian, a 35-year-old runner who trained for a year to help memorialize his first patient who died of bone cancer. He left San Francisco on May 4. Four months, 3,400 miles and an exhausted and emotionally drained Aramian splashed into the surf at the Atlantic Ocean Aug. 27.

Amy Carter, the little girl who once read school books at her dinner, was named during the White House ceremony. She was the daughter of the late President John F. Kennedy. Last year she enrolled at Park Country Academy in New York, where she is one of about 100 boarding students. A spokeswoman said Amy only occasionally visits her parents in Palm Beach, Fla. She is about 10 years old. "She doesn't go home much," she said.

Pierre Elliot Trudeau became a senior citizen Thursday, celebrating his 83rd birthday. And he will get his first old age social security check for \$212.17. But he won't have to spend it. He is 12, lives in 10 and is worth \$272.17 a month. Besides, he has a law firm. Trudeau more than 50 years in politics from prime minister.

Lee A. Iacocca, chairman of Chrysler Corp., has been named grand marshal of the 1985 Tour de France. He is the first American to be chosen because he is the "personality of the year" theme, "The Spirit of America." Iacocca was president of Chrysler from 1979 to 1982. He is a former race car driver and a former member of the U.S. Olympic team. He will be in an official capacity.

EMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT

WAGES

RENTS

NESS

OR

FERRARI 400i

PAGE 13 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

DAKS

Exclusive of Daks
accessories
and Daks
DAKS

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ZURICH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1984

Algeria	6:00 AM	15:40	Monday	6:00 AM
Australia	15:15	10:00	Tuesday	6:00 AM
Belgium	6:00 AM	15:40	Wednesday	6:00 AM
Canada	15:15	10:00	Thursday	6:00 AM
France	6:00 AM	15:40	Friday	6:00 AM
Germany	15:15	10:00	Saturday	6:00 AM
Italy	6:00 AM	15:40	Sunday	6:00 AM
Japan	15:15	10:00	Monday	6:00 AM
Spain	6:00 AM	15:40	Tuesday	6:00 AM
Switzerland	15:15	10:00	Wednesday	6:00 AM
U.S.	6:00 AM	15:40	Thursday	6:00 AM
U.K.	15:15	10:00	Friday	6:00 AM
West Germany	6:00 AM	15:40	Saturday	6:00 AM
Yugoslavia	15:15	10:00	Sunday	6:00 AM

White House Focus of Questions On CIA's Actions in Nicaragua

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Disclosures last week of possibly illegal activities by the Central Intelligence Agency in Nicaragua have raised questions in Congress about how much the White House knew about the agency's actions, according to members of Congress and their aides.

One of the disclosures was of a classified Defense Intelligence Agency report saying that U.S.-backed Nicaraguan guerrillas were committing political assassinations as early as 1982, the year after the United States began financing their activities.

An executive order signed by President Ronald Reagan in 1981 prohibits government personnel from taking part or assisting in assassinations.

In an interview Saturday, Edgar Chamorro, a director of the rebel Nicaraguan Democratic Force, said, "Frankly, I admit we have killed people in cold blood when we have found them guilty of crimes. We do believe in the assassination of tyrants. Some of the Sandinistas are tyrants in the small villages."

The weekly defense intelligence reports are widely distributed among intelligence officials, and the one first mentioning assassinations, dated July 1982, has been circulated among government agencies.

The document, a copy of which was obtained by The New York Times, says the rebels' activities in the spring of 1982 included "attacks by small guerrilla bands on individual Sandinista soldiers and the assassination of minor government officials and a Cuban adviser."

Asked Friday if the president or his top advisers knew of the report, a White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said, "No."

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a Democrat of New York who is deputy chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, said Saturday that the word "assassination" printed in the report "should have flashed off the page" when the report was first published.

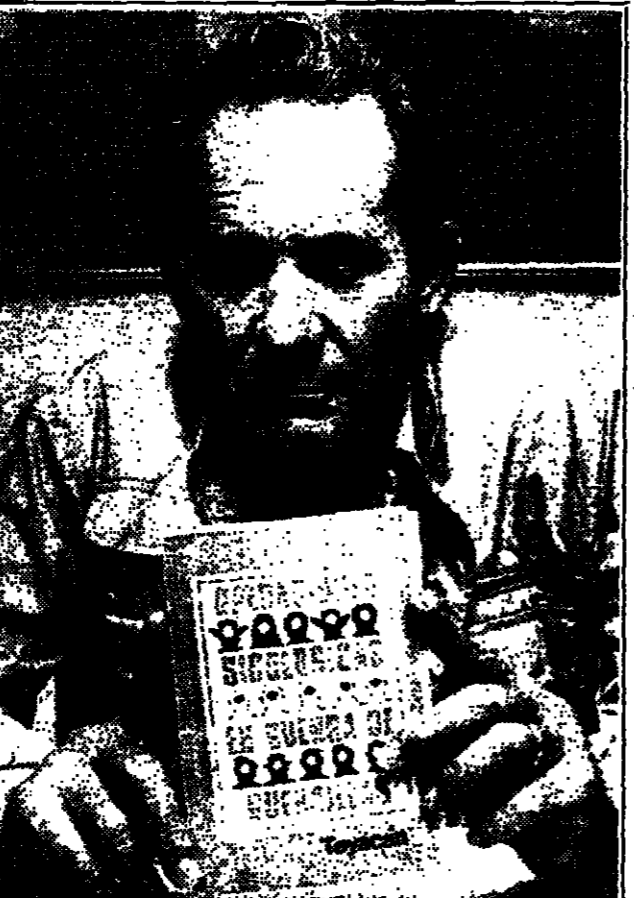
Similarly, a White House official said Thursday that President Reagan did not know about the CIA report advising the Nicaraguan rebels to assassinate selected Nicaraguan government officials until he read a newspaper story about it Wednesday.

But the primer was well known to U.S. personnel working with the rebels in Honduras, Mr. Chamorro said.

Mr. Chamorro said rebel leaders had deleted two pages with which they disagreed, but added that the sections dealing with "neutralizing" selected public officials were left intact.

■ **Explanation of Plane Crash**
Felicity Barringer of The Washington Post reported from Washington.

The small, unarmed plane that crashed into a mountainside in El Salvador last week was a Cessna 441, a two-engine, four-seat aircraft. It was carrying a CIA-supplied manual that advised the assassination of officials.



Edgar Chamorro, a Nicaraguan rebel leader, holds a copy of "Psychological Operations in Guerrilla Wars," a CIA-supplied manual that advised the assassination of officials.

Russians Deny U.S. Charges

All Arms Pacts Being Observed, Tass Declares

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has denied American accusations that it had breached arms control agreements.

It described the accusations as an attempt by the United States "to ascribe to the other side its own misdeeds."

The rebuttal to a report prepared by a White House advisory panel and issued Oct. 10 came in a statement Saturday by Tass.

The press agency called the report "an open political forgery," and said its purpose was to "camouflage and even justify violations by the American side."

Echoing charges addressed in the U.S. report, Tass said it was the United States that had taken or was planning to take steps incompatible with treaties on strategic arms, antiballistic missiles or underground nuclear tests.

"At a time when the U.S.S.R. strictly and unswervingly observes the treaties and agreements signed, practical actions have been and are being taken on the part of the United States aimed at going round and directly violating international obligations and disorganizing normal relations between states," Tass said.

Most of the charges made by Tass had been made in January after the Reagan administration released its own report on purported Soviet violations.

The Tass statement said the United States had breached arms control agreements by deploying medium-range missiles in Europe. It said that further violations of limits on ballistic missiles with independently targetable warheads and on silo launchers were "directly programmed" into the U.S. military buildup.

Tass said the United States was working to undermine the 1972 treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems by building a mobile radar station, testing Minuteman missiles for anti-missile purposes and developing space weapons with anti-missile uses.

The Soviet Union denied the American charge that it had exceeded limits on underground nuclear tests set in treaties signed in 1974 and 1976, and said that, conversely, the Soviet Union had registered and reported American blasts more than once.

Tass denied that the Soviet Union had used chemical weapons, but said the United States had used such devices in Indochina and had supplied them to Afghan rebels.

The statement did not rebut specific charges in the American report, insisting rather that the Soviet Union adheres to treaties it signs.

"The United States has openly taken to the path of undermining previously reached agreements on arms limitation and reduction, including bypassing, non-observing and sometimes openly violating such agreements," Tass said.

The White House report released Oct. 10 had been prepared by an advisory panel led by William R. Graham, a Pentagon consultant from 1968 to 1981. Reviewing Soviet compliance with arms control accords dating to 1958, the panel said it had found "recurring instances of Soviet conduct involving deliberate deception, misdirection and falsification of data during negotiations."

President Ronald Reagan, in a letter accompanying the report, said the findings had not been formally reviewed by the government.



The Chinese Communist Party's general secretary, Hu Yaobang, right, presiding over a meeting of the Central Committee. At his side is Deng Xiaoping, China's senior leader.

U.S. Again to Reduce Embassy Staff In Beirut After More Attack Threats

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has decided to reduce significantly the size of the U.S. Embassy staff in Beirut as a result of continuing security threats, State Department officials said.

An official said Saturday the move would reduce the number of American personnel to about 30. This is a one-third cut from the present level of 45, down from 99 staff members before Sept. 20, when the embassy annex building near East Beirut was bombed.

Officials also noted that on April 18, 1983, when the main U.S. Embassy building in West Beirut was destroyed by a car bomb, U.S. personnel numbered 190. But at that time, the United States was actively involved in all facets of Lebanese life, supplying the Lebanese Army with military equipment and advisers, undertaking a large-scale disarmament program and trying to bring about stability in Lebanon's political life.

Now, officials said, the U.S. involvement is much more circumspect. This is the result of the swing by the Lebanese government toward Syria and the worsened security situation for Americans and for representatives of other Western governments.

When asked about the decision to cut the size of the embassy staff, Brian Carlson, a State Department spokesman, said these were "temporary measures, pending security enhancement and embassy reorganization."

On Friday, the department announced that all dependents of American officials in Lebanon had been evacuated. Officials would not disclose which Americans would remain in Lebanon, but at least half of them will be marine guards and other security personnel. Currently, the embassy operation is being carried out from the home of the ambassador, Reginald Bartholomew, in the hills east of Beirut.

"The level of personnel will remain under constant review," Mr. Carlson said.

One official said the United States, possibly a bombing or kidnapping, is planned for before the presidential election. Security sources in Beirut said.

Many foreign embassies here have received threats recently, and officials say the Americans receive several each day. The West German Embassy has closed off the street in front of its building with concrete blocks and parked cars. The British shut their villa in East Beirut and reinforced the security in the apartments they are using as offices in West Beirut with steel doors and other devices.

The precise nature of the reported threat was not clear, but U.S. officials are said to be most worried about an attack on one of the embassy buildings or on the ambassador's residence.

In recent days, new personal security rules have further limited the already circumscribed lives of U.S. diplomats, sources said. They have been forbidden to go outside except on business matters, and going to restaurants for dinner is no longer allowed.

It was not immediately clear exactly how many Americans had been evacuated or were having their tours of duty shortened. A further reduction in the embassy staff might mean, among other things, eliminating such consular services as issuing visas to Lebanon. It is possible these services might be carried out in neighboring Syria or in other countries.

The difficulties of maintaining security in the increasingly anarchic conditions in Beirut are illustrated by the fact that about a dozen of the walkie-talkies with which embassy officials conduct most of their communications have been stolen.

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■ **Diplomats Study Threats**
John Kijner of The New York Times reported from Beirut:

American officials are taking seriously the warnings that a new terrorist blow against the United States could come in the form of a "blackmail."

Mr. Kijner said it was important that U.S. military and intelligence personnel be allowed to respond to acts of terrorism.

Truffaut Dies; Election May Be Crucial Led France's 'New Wave'

By Stuart Taylor Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The 1984 presidential election could be the most important in a half-century in its effect on the future of the Supreme Court and constitutional law.

The winter may have occasion to replace members of the ideological splintered court and thus affect interpretation of the law on such issues as abortion, school prayer, criminal defendants' rights, First Amendment liberties, civil rights, federalism and presidential powers.

Five of the court's nine justices will be at least 76 years old by inauguration day. While they may all stay in office into their 80s, retirement or death may create some vacancies in the presidential term beginning Jan. 20.

If Walter F. Mondale wins, legal scholars and campaign aides say, he could be expected to fill any court vacancies with moderates and liberals likely to build on the innovations set in motion under Chief Justice Earl Warren.

The stage would also be set for a dramatic shift if President Ronald Reagan was re-elected and had occasion to fill two or more vacancies with conservatives who share his conviction that many court decisions of the past 30 years were wrong.

(Justice William H. Rehnquist cautioned Friday against assuming that a president could set the course of constitutional law through court appointments. Page 5.)

While the current majority of the court is widely viewed as leaning to the conservative side, Mr. Reagan has assailed its decisions on abortion and other issues, and the court has not overruled any major Warren court precedents he has criticized. Its 1973 decision recognizing a constitutional right for women to have abortions would be a conspicuous candidate for erosion, perhaps even overruling.

Other constitutional precedents attacked by Mr. Reagan or legal scholars in the Reagan camp include the prohibition on organized school prayer, rules barring use of illegally obtained evidence at criminal trials, the one-man-one-vote reapportionment principle, school desegregation through busing, expansive protections of free speech and preferences for blacks and women as a remedy for past discrimination.

This is not necessarily to say that a court with more Reagan justices would flatly overrule the abortion decision, Roe vs. Wade, or other precedents that Mr. Reagan has criticized. Some experts say that a Reagan majority would more likely chip away at these decisions than attack them head on. They cite the court's traditional reluctance to repudiate its precedents.

If Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, Mr. Reagan's sole appointee, and (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

PARIS — Francois Truffaut, 52, one of the world's best known filmmakers, died Sunday of cancer at the American Hospital in the Paris suburb of Neuilly, a hospital spokesman said.

Mr. Truffaut was hospitalized about 10 days ago and hospital sources said that he had been in a coma, regaining consciousness only for brief periods.

His first film, "The 400 Blows," in 1959, brought him immediate acclaim. His last, "Warmly Sunday," was made in 1983.

A few months ago, he became the father of a baby girl. The mother of the child was his companion several years, Fanny Ardant, a French film actress who was the leading lady in his movie "The Woman Next Door."

Long hailed as the standard-bearer of New Wave cinema, Mr. Truffaut was one of France's leading directors.

Best-known for the revolt against traditional film-making techniques that revolutionized French cinema in the late 1950s and 1960s, he entertained generations of audiences with the everyday lives and lives of ordinary people.

Film critics regarded him as the undisputed master of film d'auteur, the highly personal film written and directed by the same individual.

His best-known movies include "The Last Metro," "Jules and Jim," "The Story of Adele H.," "Small Change," "Stolen Kisses," "The Wild Child," and "The Bride Wore Black."

Mr. Truffaut and his contemporaries, including Claude Chabrol, Jean-Luc Godard and Eric Rohmer, believed in authenticity and spontaneity, and they sought to make movies that reflected real life.

Filming on location, they made the studio obsolete. They captured natural street sounds and eschewed canned sound effects.

For Mr. Truffaut, natural, unstilted dialogue was the key to success.

"The naturalness, the physical truth of dialogue gives the spectator the feeling of eavesdropping on a living couple," he said.

Mr. Truffaut's main character, Antoine Doinel played by Jean-Pierre Leaud, was the hero of five films, each one portraying a different stage in his life.

The first in the series, "The 400 Blows," made in 1959, was Mr. Truffaut's first feature film and earned him international acclaim. It was an avowedly autobiographical (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

West Germans Form 'Human Chain' in Atom Protest

Tens of thousands of demonstrators tried to link hands Saturday for 130 miles (208 kilometers) between Haselbach, site of a planned cruise missile base, and Duisburg in the Ruhr valley. But big gaps appeared north of Bonn as the turnout fell short of that at anti-nuclear protests last year.



Philippines Re-Lives the Return of MacArthur

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

TACLOBAN, Philippines — To Vicente Sydigongco, the first shells sounded like thunder. It was Oct. 20, 1944, and a typhoon had struck the central Philippines island of Leyte the night before.

Then Mr. Sydigongco heard the secondary explosions, and he realized this was no typhoon. He knew then that, true to the promise of General Douglas MacArthur, the Americans had returned.

Captain Paul Austin of Fort Worth, Texas, was one of those Americans who hit the beaches of Leyte Gulf 40 years ago as part of MacArthur's drive to recapture the Japanese-occupied Philippines and split Tokyo's World War II empire in half.

The operation, the general wrote later in his memoirs, would become a springboard "for the final assault on Japan itself."

Captain Austin's unit came under heavy Japanese artillery and machine-gun fire that day as the Americans established their beachhead, but the hardest fighting was yet to come. Captain Austin, then a company commander, would later lead a bayonet charge and engage the Japanese in hand-to-hand combat.

On Sunday, in commemoration of the events at Leyte, veterans of the U.S. 96th and 24th divisions, Australia's Allied Land Forces and the Japanese 16th division toured battle sites, laid wreaths to honor their fallen comrades and watched with thousands of Filipino spectators a joint amphibious landing exercise by units of the U.S. and Philippine armed forces.

(President Ferdinand E. Marcos, his wife, Imelda, Ambassador Stephen W. Bosworth of the United States and Ambassador Yoshio Okawa of Japan were among those watching the spectacle, United Press International reported.)

[Mr. Marcos, the Philippines' most decorated soldier, said the invasion and the naval battle stood out as "an imperishable part of the annals of war."

"Here was demonstrated by men and armies in battle courage, heroism and daring unrivaled in the Pacific theater of the last war," he said. "And here began the irreversible march of the Allied cause to the victory in the Pacific."

For the Americans, the landing was "A-Day," a day of triumph for MacArthur and the culmination of a 1,500-mile (2,500-kilometer) seaborne jump by about 200,000 troops that has been described as one of the most daring amphibious operations ever conceived.

It was also the prelude to what a U.S. historian, William Manchester, has called "the greatest naval battle in history," the battle of Leyte Gulf in which an American armada routed the Japanese fleet a few days later.

By the time it was over, the Japanese had lost four aircraft carriers, three battleships, eight destroyers, six heavy cruisers and three light cruisers in an unsuccessful attempt to trap and bombard the U.S. landing force.

By comparison, the U.S. naval forces under Admirals William F. Halsey Jr. and Thomas C. Kinkaid lost one light carrier, two escort carriers and three destroyers in the battle, which had involved 282 warships on both sides.

For the Japanese, Mr. Manchester wrote, "Leyte had been a catastrophe."

They lost 65,000 crack troops, the backbone of their fleet and virtually all of their air force except for kamikazes, which made their debut during the Philippine campaign.

MacArthur's landing, in which he waded to shore accompanied by the Philippine president, Sergio Osmeña, and top generals and aides, was reconnected with a U.S. officer playing the part of MacArthur, who died in 1964.

[Colonel Barry Howard of the U.S. Air Force, playing out his role as MacArthur's aide, was wading ashore, shouted to the estimated 10,000 spectators at the commemoration, "People of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Chinese Remodel Economy

Government Role In Market Is Cut By Party Leaders

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

BEIJING — China has announced plans for sweeping changes in its urban economy that will introduce capitalist-style market forces and reduce government control.

The plans were incorporated in a decision on the changes in China's economic structure that were adopted Saturday at a meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee.

The new measures will give greater independence to one million state-owned enterprises and make them compete to survive.

In addition, the program will separate government functions from purely economic functions, which will be left to plant managers operating within guidelines.

The decision will also mean that China will limit central planning, phase out extensive consumer subsidies and leave the prices of many products to be determined by supply and demand.

The document also pledged to expand foreign trade, promote younger government technical experts, recruit old managers in key industries next year and make increases in urban wages contingent on greater productivity.

Some Beijing-based diplomats, who had anticipated many of the changes from hints in the Chinese press, thought they would accelerate China's repudiation of the rigid system of central planning and economic control borrowed by Mao from the Soviet Union, though not communism itself.

"This is the first step in a very exciting direction," a Western diplomat said. "If they don't trip and fall, the Soviet model is dead in China."

A Chinese official familiar with the decision called it the most important since December 1978, when the Central Committee approved a new system of incentives for China's 800 million peasants in which those who produced more were rewarded.

A sharp rise in agricultural output resulted and China's communes began to break up as individual households became the basic farming unit.

The official said the new measures, which will affect the other 200 million Chinese in cities, were designed to complete the economic transformation by doing for industry what the 1978 measures did successfully for agriculture.

The authors of the document took pains to allay fears among Chinese that the elimination of subsidies for basic necessities, housing and transportation, which by some estimates consume up to a quarter of the budget, would lead to inflation or erode incomes. The document told officials to publicize that the readjustment of prices "will never bring about a general and spiraling price rise."

[Minor incidents of panic buying have broken out in Beijing and other cities this week, revealing the anxiety over inflation in China, where state subsidies have held down prices and guaranteed wages for more than 30 years, United Press International reported from Beijing.]

The document declared that China would still adhere to Communist principles, but it conceded that they had not worked very well in China.

"The profound changes that have taken place in the 35 years since the founding of the people's republic are an initial demonstration of the superiority of the socialist system," it said.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A 'War' Out of Control?

Perhaps the Reagan administration has it right about the CIA's dreadful how-to primer for waging terror in Nicaragua. Perhaps it was written by an "overzealous free-lancer." But where does that leave the agency's director, William Casey? If he approved the manual, he violated the executive orders of three presidents and negligently failed to inform the congressional intelligence committees. If he did not know what was being done in his America's name, the verdict is inescapable that the "contra war" is out of control.

Moving to limit the damage, President Reagan has ordered an inquiry — by the CIA. The result is likely to be a pound of fudge in self-protective wrappers. Getting the truth requires something more, preferably a full-scale inquiry by the intelligence committee of the Senate or the House into every aspect of this undeclared war — including the mining of Nicaraguan ports; the "private" volunteers and soldiers of fortune so easily recruited; that comic book with sabotage instructions, and now a manual so brutally cynical that even the contra fighters balked at distributing 2,000 copies.

One passage of the manual urges rebels in Nicaragua to recruit criminals to bring about violence "that will cause the death of one or more people to create a martyr for the cause." Whoever wrote that did not know, or care, that Presidents Ford, Carter and Reagan have insisted that no one acting for the United States may encourage political murder.

The manual was bound to leak, as it did to The Associated Press. Open societies cannot assure the "deniability" of operations that offend principle and law. It has been true of the whole false justification of this war: that its only purpose was to interdict arms smuggling. With an evasive eye, the Hoover Commission in 1954 urged imitating dictators: "We must learn to subvert, sabotage and destroy our enemies by more clever, more sophisticated and more effective methods than those used against us." It may become necessary that the American people will be made acquainted with, understand and support this fundamentally repugnant philosophy.

Once acquainted, Americans rejected that anything-goes doctrine. The reforms of 1976 permit covert operations, but they oblige the CIA to keep Congress informed and they set limits of decency on clandestine schemes. Only by observing those rules can the United States condemn terrorism. Secretary of State George Shultz has denounced "the extent to which agencies of foreign states are engaged in terrorist acts." Jeane Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. delegate at the United Nations, condemns "violence in violation of law against persons who are not at war." These principles cannot be squared with political murder in Nicaragua.

Having disavowed the manual, President Reagan now needs to re-examine the whole "war" that produced it.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Sharing the Pain in Spain

A specter of austerity haunts Western Europe, greatly shrinking the distance between Tories and socialists. With measures as tough as any taken by Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Spain's Felipe Gonzalez is proving how much the global economic changes of the 1970s have altered politics in the 1980s.

With unemployment at 18.5 percent, Mr. Gonzalez has called on labor and industry to negotiate terms for easier dismissals and lower real wages in the next two years. Bowing to his government's popularity, half the unions have agreed. Radical threats of violence and strikes. Prime Minister Gonzalez is trying to prepare Spain's long-sheltered industries for entry into the European Community. In a broader sense, he is joining the continental movement to regain competitiveness.

It is a movement that is fast making traditional social democratic policies obsolete. Socialists like Mr. Gonzalez and President Francois Mitterrand of France try to distinguish

themselves from Mrs. Thatcher and other conservatives by packaging their austerity programs as "social contracts." They aim to offer new subsidies to displaced workers in exchange for concessions on wages, work rules and job security. These deals may well erode the Socialists' standing in working-class communities, but Mr. Gonzalez, like Mr. Mitterrand, has recognized that there are no happier alternatives in an economically integrated world. To persist with postwar socialist programs of stimulus, full employment and nationalization would invite inflation and capital flight, thus defeating the main objective.

Europe's democratic socialists are finding that they must seek new supporters in emerging economic sectors to replace the votes they will lose in irreversibly declining industries. Whether they can make that shift and still maintain a distinctive socialist identity remains an open question.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Louisville Helped Mondale

Speculation can end on the effect of the first debate between the presidential candidates; in time for the Kansas City debate on Oct. 21, enough post-Oct. 7 polls were in to give a pretty clear answer. Just about everyone except Nancy Reagan agreed that Walter Mondale was the winner in Louisville, and the polls registered some gains for him. In the Washington Post-ABC News poll, for example, Mr. Mondale rose from a pre-Louisville 37 percent to 42 percent afterward, a statistically significant difference. Also, his post-Louisville support was notably firmer. The first debate enabled Mr. Mondale to increase the size of and firm up his Democratic base. It improved the morale, and hence probably increased the turnout, of core Democratic voters.

But it did not result in massive erosion of the Reagan majority. From the end of August until Oct. 7 Mr. Reagan's percentage — the single most important result in any poll, when you have an incumbent running — oscillated between 55 and 60 percent. In most polls after Louisville the Reagan percentage was oscillating in the 53-to-58 percent range.

The sensible conclusion was that Mr. Reagan's support was down, a little. That conclusion was confirmed by results in statewide polls after the first debate. But Mr. Reagan was not down to the danger zone. A candidate

can have 53 percent of the popular vote and win more than 400 electoral votes, as Franklin Roosevelt did in 1944. Mr. Reagan still had the inherent advantages that accrue to an incumbent president credited with strong leadership and running at a time of peace and prosperity. But a couple of things made the race still tantalizing. One was the second debate. The other was the fact that aside from his 60-percent-plus showings in a dozen or so states, Mr. Reagan was running pretty evenly around the country. This is good news for him as long as he keeps current levels of support.

In only a few states have his poll showings dipped below 50 percent — but those include the biggest ones, California and New York; and his showings in several large-electoral-vote states are only a few points higher. Consider what happens if he falls from the 53-to-58 range to, say, the 49-to-54 range, which is where he was in polls against Mr. Mondale from February through June. At that point as many as 200 hitherto safe electoral votes are at risk. (At least 270 are needed to win).

All this speculation may be academic. But it, or something much like it, has been very much on the minds of both campaigns' strategists as they pondered the second debate and the two weeks and two days that follow.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

A Capitalist Rethink in China

The radical new blueprint for the Chinese economy has a significance far beyond even the one billion Chinese lives it will ultimately affect. It represents the boldest step ever taken by a major Communist country not just to coexist with capitalism but to absorb permanently all features it can safely adopt from the rival system. The Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, whose strong personal hallmark is stamped on the changes, has swept away

Marxist dogmas like so many cowbells. The doctrinal rethink means a progressive reduction in state subsidies, the loosening of rigid state control, with more incentives to workers and a freer rein for managers, and the encouragement on a controlled scale of private enterprise for private gain. The recent agreement over Hong Kong was only acceptable in the belief that Communist China really was gearing itself to live alongside the capitalist world. Mr. Deng now indicates that to be correct.

— The Sunday Telegraph (London)

FROM OUR OCT. 22 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Moret Evicts Maura in Madrid

MADRID — The Spanish Ministry has resigned. Senator Antonio Maura, the President of the Council, saw the King [on Oct. 21] and inquired whether he still possessed the monarch's confidence after the attacks made upon him by the Cortes and by Senator Sigmundo Moret, the head of the Liberal Party. The King's reply has not been made known, but it is easy to guess, since on receiving it Senator Maura handed the resignation of the Cabinet to King Alfonso. Not only did the King accept it, he asked Senator Moret to form a new Ministry. For the last week, the entire political world in Madrid has known that the King disapproved of Senator Maura's attitude in regard to the [Oct. 13] execution of Francisco Ferrer.

1934: Democrats Get Campaign Help

WASHINGTON — A notice sent out by the Democratic National Committee [on Oct. 21] suggests that congressional candidates may exploit the expenditures of Federal funds in their districts in campaign speeches. The notice says: "The attached bulletin shows Federal appropriations segregated by departments for your state. It is believed this information will enable you to answer inquiries made constantly on these subjects. You can use this any way you like in speeches, radio talks and newspaper interviews, embellishing the facts set forth with your own views and opinions." Republicans immediately launched a vigorous attack against the move, charging that Democratic leaders are trying to buy the election.

Let the Candidates 'Talk Sense to the American People'

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON — Americans would be well advised to measure if the presidential candidates would bow to Adlai Stevenson's admonition many years ago: Talk sense. Obviously it is not possible in 1984. If it were sensible would a president or a candidate dare say, "I really have no answer for the problems and hostilities in the Middle East and may never find such an answer?"

A political season should test the assumptions, as opposed to the assertions, of those who seek to lead. The United States has roughly 5 percent of the world's population and 25 percent of its wealth. Can it, with such substantial but finite resources, fulfill global military commitments that the present administration defines as meeting "any contingency" and the Democratic candidate as the defense of "American interests"? Which contingencies and interests? If, as the candidates say, Central America is "vital" to U.S. interests, are they willing to fight for it?

There are economic assumptions not deserving of examination. The American economy is a remarkable engine, producing a gross national product of \$3 trillion. Can it, however, sustain a national debt that approaches \$2 trillion and grows by nearly \$200 billion annually, and at

the same time provide major underpinning for the \$800-billion debt of the developing nations of the world? And can the United States continue to absorb international trade deficits in excess of \$100 billion a year, which threaten to soon make America a debtor nation? Does it erect protectionist walls? Does it — because of the strength of the dollar abroad — continue to export jobs through the loss of foreign markets for its manufactured goods?

Such questions are the sort one expects of bookkeepers; they take no account of the idealistic assumptions that infuse many of America's policies, its sense of place and mission.

This idealism, in differing ways and in differing manifestations, is expressed by both candidates. They see or would like to see an America that contributes mightily to the amelioration of poverty, hunger and social injustice at home and on other continents. But how that to be done and how soon and at what cost?

At home, 10 to 15 percent of the people live below a defined poverty line. Abroad — in Africa, Latin America and elsewhere — the numbers are in the hundreds of millions. Is American idealism consonant with the capacity to achieve its goals?

All things may be possible — social reform, global military might, economic and financial stability. But

does the possibility hinge on sacrifice, a word and an idea that enjoys little currency in the political dialogue of 1984? President Reagan promises to do all things without an increase in taxes. Walter Mondale promises to do all things with a modest sacrifice; higher taxes primarily on the "rich," meaning the less than 5 percent of the population with incomes in excess of \$60,000 a year.

Are these assumptions valid, can the United States do it all and sacrifice little or nothing? Or are such

assumptions relics from an easier past? In today's world America remains optimistic and strong. But its political leaders must be clear-eyed about the assumptions on which their policies and rhetoric are based.

John Kennedy spoke in his inaugural address of trumpets calling Americans again to assume the burden of a "long twilight struggle... against the common enemies of man: tyranny, poverty, disease and war itself." He was saying that there is no free lunch, that military commitments are

not bloodless, that economic commitments are not painless.

"What does concern me," Adlai Stevenson said in 1952, accepting the Democratic nomination for president, "... is not just winning the election, but how it is won, how well we can take advantage of this great quadrennial opportunity to debate issues sensibly and soberly...."

"Let's face it. Let's talk sense to the American people. Let's tell them the truth, that there are no gains without pains, that this is the eve of great decisions, not easy decisions...."

The Washington Post

A Country That Doesn't Earn Its Way Puts Its Military Capacity in Jeopardy

By Alan W. Wolff

WASHINGTON — Every nation must pay for its defense. Britain liquidated overseas assets, the investments of generations, and borrowed heavily to wage war against Germany. After the war it chose policies of current consumption rather than savings and investment. It did not earn its way in world trade and was quickly surpassed in economic strength and military potential by former adversaries. The United States is pursuing policies today not unlike Britain's after the war.

It is doing so not out of necessity but because of a lack of political will. America has embarked on a military buildup without paying for it out of current revenue. Instead it is borrowing \$2 billion a week from foreign countries. High U.S. interest rates, the direct result of not taxing to pay for spending, extract this capital from other countries.

These economic policies damage security in a number of ways. The manufacturing base is being eroded; the technological lead is being undermined; by curbing economic growth in Europe and Japan, relations with allies are being strained; in the Third World the cause of democracy is receiving a severe setback.

Imports are taking an increasing share of the U.S. market. American exports are falling less and less well in the world's markets. Record trade deficits, announced monthly, mean that millions of American workers are not being employed or trained. There is now a documented erosion of both basic and emerging industries necessary to national defense.

Steel-making capacity alone has shrunk 30 percent since January 1981; import dependency in steel has increased to well over 25 percent. Even this level of domestic production is maintained by a patchwork of export restraint agreements.

The telecommunications industry, in which America is the world leader in technology, has seen a sharp reversal in the past three and a half years from a surplus of \$1 billion to a deficit of \$200 million.

And this is only the beginning. The U.S. trade gap is predicted to widen sharply unless economic and trade policies are changed. What is so true is that this damage to national defense need not occur. There is no absence of the tools needed to restore health to the U.S. trade position, and thus the country's long-term defense posture, and to increase the numbers of productively employed Americans and friends of America everywhere. The first step is to cut the federal budget deficit.

The writer, a Washington lawyer, was U.S. deputy special trade representative from 1977 to 1979. He contributed this article to The Washington Post.

A Novel Presidential Fix, But Reagan May Escape

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The presidential race has taken a turn. Sunday's final debate in Kansas City, the fulcrum of the election seemed to be President Reagan's capacity to make a case for himself on television. There was no historical precedent for a popular incumbent making himself the issue in the election — until Ronald Reagan bobbled his first debate with Walter Mondale in Louisville.

There has not been a presidential election in the modern era that has turned on the question of the sitting president's capacity to do his job as well in the future as he did in the past — not even when an ailing Franklin Roosevelt sought a fourth term six months before his death.

Mr. Reagan's age would never have been an issue; he is plainly fitter than most of us. But voters, especially those who are themselves approaching Mr. Reagan's age or have elderly parents, are sensitive to signs of faltering energies and health, and that is what some people saw in Mr. Reagan on the night of Oct. 7.

Still, all Mr. Reagan had to do in Kansas City to dissipate the Louisville doubts was to make a plausible case for his policies. He did not have to prove that he has a better grasp, say, on nuclear policy or on Middle East politics than Mr. Mondale does. In this respect his situation was quite similar to the one he faced as a challenger in the 1980 debate with Jimmy Carter. The Democrats' strategy of desperation that year — since they admitted that they could not convince most voters that Mr. Carter had been a successful president — was to depict Mr. Reagan as a frightening nuclear-bomber menace. When Mr. Carter strained to do that in the debate, Mr. Reagan stayed calm and good-natured. He won the debate in political terms, although Mr. Carter scored most of the debating points.

The Democrats are in almost as desperate a plight in 1984, because they cannot convince most voters that Mr. Reagan has been an unsuccessful president. So they want to depict him as a dithering incompetent. They may succeed, but not if Mr. Reagan showed up in Kansas City with his tongue and brain connected and his good humor intact.

Meanwhile, those of us who thought this might be an election on the issues have been disappointed. Maybe the age question is settled in Kansas City we can get a forerunner of the kind of campaign we were hoping to cover, but I would not count on it.

Most elections involving an incumbent turn on a retrospective judg-

ment of the success or failure of his service. The voters look it over and pronounce it good or bad.

The only elections that turn on a serious debate on future policy seem to be those in which two non-incumbents, both judged to be qualified, face each other. We had that kind of election in 1960, and John Kennedy overcame Mr. Nixon by offering a more appealing promise of policies aimed at spurring economic growth and military-diplomatic power.

We had that kind of election again in 1968. Mr. Nixon beat Hubert Humphrey by promising more plausibly to end the Vietnam War and curb its incident inflation.

When Walter Mondale began the present campaign by saying he wanted to debate the future direction of policy, he was in effect conceding that he was a long shot. Had he been able to make the case convincingly to most voters that Mr. Reagan and his policies had failed, he would have done so. Instead he chose the harder course of arguing that those policies, however pleasant for most at the moment, would fail in the future.

It is not surprising that this proposition has been hard to sell. And it bears underlining that the hope of exploiting a personal weakness in Mr. Reagan is the same strategy that failed the Democrats in 1980. In effect, they are leaving the election in Mr. Reagan's hands. I would not bet the rent that he will fund it.

The Washington Post

LETTERS

A Plea for Uganda

One does not understand why President Milton Obote is unwilling to meet the guerrillas of the National Resistance Army for peace talks in a neutral land. Mr. Obote once said that "bad it had not been for the teaching of the Church, Uganda would not have achieved independence." The Church teaches peace and tolerance. Tolerance would argue for peace talks after 13 years of bloodshed.

Rev. JOSEPH B.K. NSENGA, Paris.

Sentiment Aside... In the generally reasonable editorial "Help in Central America" (Oct. 9), you observe that "a sentimental attachment to the symbolism of revolution, and to a self-proclaimed socialism [in Nicaragua], sometimes (Continued on Page 5)

With or Without Visits From the Pope

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — There was no miracle: the pope has not visited the Soviet Union. "Just two hours away by plane, and yet so far," John Paul II said with sorrow in August when he revealed that he had wanted to go to Vilnius, in Lithuania, during the current year of celebration of the fifth centennial last March of the death of Saint Casimir, the patron saint of Lithuania.

Moscow turned him down. It also said no to Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, whom the pope wanted to send as his legate. The cardinal, who helped work out the Vatican's Ostpolitik, has long been regarded by East European countries as a valid partner for discussions.

Barring an unlikely change, the Soviet Union — the first country to turn down a visit by the pope — will also prevent John Paul II from visiting Czechoslovakia and Hungary, as he has planned to do. The Kremlin is starting to pressure Yugoslavia, which has its own

whose forced incorporation into the Soviet Union has never been recognized by the Vatican (which recognizes a Free Lithuanian Embassy), would be one more step in an attempt to extend to the Soviet Union and other East European countries the "Polish model" for church relations with the Communist Party and state.

No Communist country is better prepared to accept this model than Lithuania, where Catholicism is at least as much a manifestation of nationalism as in Poland. After 45 years of Soviet occupation and Russification, 2.5 million of the 3 million inhabitants declare themselves Catholic, and 60 percent of the population regularly attends Mass. In Lithuania, unlike the other Soviet republics, the principal clandestine newspaper is called *Chronicles of the Catholic Church*. A Committee to Defend the Faithful has been organized and a clandestine seminary operates full-time. The closing of churches and the jailing of priests has led to riots.

For centuries Lithuania was united to Poland. Together they brought the Catholic faith into Russia and to the Ukraine. Vilnius was Polish between the two world wars and still has a large Polish minority. Thousands of Lithuanians twice looked to the Polish border to capture what little they could of Polish television's restricted coverage of the visits of John Paul II.

A papal visit now would come in an unfavorable context for the Kremlin. The Baltic states are going



problems with the Roman Catholic Church. Even the pope's third trip to his native Poland is out of the question in the current situation.

None of the Vatican's exchange of correspondence with the Kremlin has been made public, but the Soviet reasons are clear enough to see.

Vatican Ostpolitik, under consideration since John XXIII, has been operative only since the election of Karol Wojtyla to the papacy in 1978. The former bishop of Krakow introduced himself to the faithful not as the first Polish pope but as the first pope of Slavic origin. That is a strong nuance for Moscow. John Paul II in effect proclaimed himself the spokesman of all Christians and churches in Eastern Europe. He made clear that he did not accept a Christian Europe divided by the frontiers imposed at the end of World War II. He spoke of "the spiritual unity of Christian Europe, composed of two great traditions, that of the West and that of the East."

Moscow has never made a secret of its view that John Paul II played a major role in precipitating events in Poland during 1980, the year that saw the creation of Solidarity and its irreversible influence. As the Kremlin must see it, a visit by this Slavic pope to Lithuania,

through a period of political effervescence. The Kremlin has attacked Estonian nationalism and carried out a purge in Latvia. Meanwhile, the Soviet leadership is already preparing its propaganda for 1988, when it will have to face the 1,000th anniversary of Russia's Christianization. The Kremlin must feel that the danger from religion is very real and that a visit by the pope on Soviet soil could only aggravate it.

The pope says he hopes to visit Lithuania one day all the same. Meanwhile he has administered an excellent lesson in politics. He knew he would not be able to visit the Soviet Union now, but also that the mere prospect of such a trip would stimulate the movement that rejects Sovietization in Lithuania and elsewhere.

John Paul II has great experience in dealing with Communists. He is the only leader in the West to have a coherent strategy toward the Kremlin. He knows how to maneuver so as to render unto Caesar what is Caesar's, all the while forcing Caesar to admit the power of the church as an equal in spiritual matters.

The Soviets call this ideological warfare. They lost that war in 1980. They will lose it in Lithuania and everywhere else, with or without a visit by the pope.

International Herald Tribune

Recalling Stilwell's 'Sharp Salt Wind'

By Barbara Tuchman

NEW YORK — President Reagan's empty gesture of assuming responsibility for last month's terrorist attack on the U.S. Embassy annex in Beirut is a piece of administrative escapism and silly at that, because actual responsibility obviously lies closer to the site.

This is the second time the president has avoided locating the blame from which he could expect the unpleasantness of retribution and suits for damages by the families of the dead and wounded. All that would have given the press and networks a field day for black-eye news stories just before the election.

Politically the gesture was the cagey thing to do, but was it the right thing in the interest of the United States? If for fear of the consequences in public opinion we shy from bringing home blame and bringing to trial or court-martial the person or persons on whom it lies, it will be impossible to maintain a U.S. presence anywhere that commands respect, or for that matter any reliable standard of performance in the public service.

The Beirut attack was not owed to a failure of intelligence or of inability to infiltrate the terrorist bands. When explicit warnings had been received, infiltration was hardly necessary.

Surely everyone in the Beirut command and in the embassy (and, I should think, in the State Depart-

cans and their allies had been run out of Beirut by the Japanese.

After leaving a remnant of his forces to safety in India by crossing rivers and mountains on foot, General Stilwell was greeted at Imphal by a crowd of reporters to whom he spoke the words that sped round the world and earned America more honest respect than anything else said during the war: "I claim we got a hell of a beating. We got run out of Burma and it is humiliating as hell. I think we ought to find out what caused it, go back and retake it."

The impact of the words was clean and hard. General Stilwell's honesty cut through the pap of army public relations like "a sharp salt wind," as the San Francisco Chronicle recalled at a later time. In a lead editorial, The New York Times stated about Churchill and Roosevelt that, for all their magnificent rhetoric, "each of them could learn something from General Stilwell," and lesser officialdom could heed him "both as to diction and as to policy."

The statement became synonymous with his name, quoted there after every time he made news. He had chosen to do a simple thing: tell the public the truth.

The writer, a Pulitzer Prize-winning historian, wrote this commentary for the Connecticut daily Greenwich Time.

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Rehnquist Says Court Is Too Independent for A President to Control

By Linda Greenhouse

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Any president's efforts to leave a lasting ideological mark on the Supreme Court are likely to fail, according to Justice William H. Rehnquist.

"There is no reason in the world for a president not to try to 'pack' the Supreme Court with justices who agree with him," Justice Rehnquist said Friday in a speech to the University of Minnesota College of Law in Minneapolis. But through the country's history, he said, such efforts have been at best only partly successful.

Justice Rehnquist said that unexpected legal developments, personal antagonisms, the court's tradition of independence as well as "blind chance" all tended to frustrate a president's ability to predict the performance of Supreme Court nominees.

It is unusual for a Supreme Court justice to speak publicly about the relationship between the court and the White House.

Justice Rehnquist's speech was particularly striking, coming toward the end of a presidential campaign in which the age of the justices and the likelihood that the next president will fill several vacancies have been issues. Five jus-

ices are 75 years old or older.

In his speech, he appeared to pains to dispel the notion that justices voted the way they did out of loyalty to the president who put them on the bench.

While a new Supreme Court justice might feel "strongly loyal" to the president who appointed him, Justice Rehnquist said, there are "institutional pressures" within the court itself that "weaken and diffuse the outside loyalties of any new appointee."

Justice Rehnquist, who was appointed by President Richard M. Nixon in 1971, said the court "is an institution far more dominated by centrifugal forces, pushing towards individuality and independence, than it is by centripetal forces, pulling for hierarchical ordering and institutional unity."

A new justice, he said, "identifies more and more strongly with the new institution of which he has become a member, and he learns how much more is set by his behavior independently of his colleagues."

Justice Rehnquist cited examples of presidents as far back as Jefferson and Madison who were surprised or disappointed by their Supreme Court nominees.

He said that Lincoln named his



William H. Rehnquist

secretary of the treasury, Salmon P. Chase, as chief justice primarily to ensure that the court would uphold the constitutionality of the legislation by which the federal government had financed the Civil War. But Chase wrote the court's opinion finding the legislation unconstitutional.

Not only may a justice's perspective change, he said, but the court's agenda is also likely to change as new issues "percolate up through the judicial coffee pot."

He said presidents and judicial nominees did not usually have "the foresight to see what the great issues of 10 or 15 years hence are to be."

He noted that the court that was shaped by Franklin D. Roosevelt, while unanimous in upholding New Deal legislation, was "rent asunder in rancorous squabbling" over the civil rights issues that came to the fore after World War II.

Reagan, Mondale Gear Up for 2d Debate

By Howell Raines

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — New foreign policy developments were added to an already charged political atmosphere as President Ronald Reagan and Walter F. Mondale prepared for a debate Sunday night that both sides regarded as pivotal in the presidential campaign.

Their second face-to-face meeting this fall, a 90-minute session sponsored by the League of Women Voters, was to begin at midnight GMT in Kansas City, Missouri, and was to be broadcast on all major U.S. television networks and many radio stations.

As a prelude to their clash on foreign policy, each man used his weekly radio address Saturday to attack his rival in harsh terms.

Mr. Reagan assailed Mr. Mondale's votes as a senator against the B-1 bomber, the Trident submarine and the cruise missile in alleging that Mr. Mondale's voting record on defense issues was "so weak he ranked right next to George McGovern."

Mr. Mondale repeated charges that the president was either out of touch with foreign matters or had contemplated illegal action. On Friday, he had questioned whether

the president was aware of a CIA manual that encouraged use of terrorism against Nicaraguan officials.

"Did he know this was going on?" said Mr. Mondale. "If he didn't know, how could that possibly be? I don't know which is worse, having that go on or having a government with no one in charge so these things contrary to the public interest can go on without the knowledge of the president."

On the eve of their confrontation, the two candidates found that the list of potential debating topics had expanded beyond the expected topics of nuclear arms control, relations with the Soviet Union and military spending.

There were reports from several sources during the week that the Reagan administration had been warned in advance that the U.S. Embassy in Beirut might be bombed by Shiite terrorists.

The most recent incident was the crash Friday of an airplane in El Salvador, killing four Americans aboard. An intelligence officer said one of the four was a CIA officer and the other three were CIA contract employees.

These developments seemed to play into Mr. Mondale's plans in his attempts to undermine confidence in Mr. Reagan's leadership by pushing themes built around the question "Who's in charge?" They also appeared to increase the concern of the Reagan re-election team about the encounter.

White House strategists have counseled Mr. Reagan to relax and invoke his trademark patriotic themes, or as Senator Paul Laxalt, Republican of Nevada and the president's campaign chairman, has said, "We're going to let Reagan be Reagan."

Mondale campaign officials, pressing an attack strategy aimed at shaking both the president and the voters' faith in his competence, viewed the debate as their candidate's probable last chance to overtake Mr. Reagan.

Most strategists also agreed that, although Mr. Reagan has maintained a sizable lead in the major public opinion surveys and in the private polls of both campaigns, he was going into the second debate in a far less commanding position than he had before the first debate Oct. 7.

Reagan campaign officials on Saturday blamed "negative" network news coverage for contributing to this impression by reporting that the president had lost the first debate and by dwelling on the age issue.

The president's spokesmen dismissed the impact of the week's developments and also tried to head off speculation among political professionals and the press that a bad showing on Sunday could send the Reagan campaign into a tailspin.

James H. Lake, the press secretary for Reagan-Bush '84, said,

"People aren't going to make their minds up just on the debate."

He added, "Whether Ronald Reagan is judged to be the winner or not, we feel very confident that on Nov. 6, people are going to look at the record of Reagan and the record of Mondale and make a judgment, and we feel very good about it."

The candidates are to be questioned Sunday by a panel of four journalists: Henry Trehitt of The Baltimore Sun; George Anne Geyer, a syndicated columnist; Marvin Kalb of NBC News and Morton Kondratieff of The New Republic. A former NBC newsmen, Edwin Newman, was to be the moderator.

"If Mondale performs the same and the president does well, the debate will be a wash and Reagan will go on to win the election," said Myles Martel, who specializes in the study of political debates and who helped Mr. Reagan prepare for his 1980 meeting with President Jimmy Carter. "If Mondale performs very well and the president is at best fair, then the president may have a problem."

Heart Disease in Americas

United Press International

GENEVA — Cardiovascular disease has replaced communicable illnesses, such as malaria and tuberculosis, as the leading cause of death in Latin America, the World Health Organization said Friday.

There has been no independent information about the state of Mr. Sakharov's health since he was reported to have started a hunger strike May 2 to press demands that his wife be allowed to go to the West for medical treatment.

Neither the State Department nor the CIA released the names of the four employees. The deaths are the first known CIA casualties in El Salvador since the civil war began in 1979.

An official said it was not clear whether the use of the plane's radar to track another aircraft contributed to the crash by depriving the CIA pilot of navigational information.

The Salvadoran rebel force asserted Saturday that the aircraft had been shot down, an assertion that the State Department denied.

U.S. military planes also conduct routine patrols over El Salvador.

A source said that the military was directing its efforts at pinpointing the locations of rebel landing strips and docking sites, while the CIA operation is designed to gather more detailed information on landings and how supplies reach distant rebel troop concentrations.

Video tapes sent to the West in August, presumably with official endorsement, showed Mr. Sakharov apparently in good health.

Sakharov Now in Own Apartment, Friends Say

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Friends of Andrei D. Sakharov have reported receiving several telegrams and postcards from the dissident physicist and his wife that indicated that the couple were now living in their apartment in Gorki.

Information in these communications appears to indicate that the exiled human rights activist left a hospital in Gorki some time ago and had resumed his life. Yelena G. Bonner, in the apartment. Sources said that Mr. Sakharov had sent one or two telegrams to his children from his first marriage, while all other communications were signed by Mrs. Bonner. A postcard, dated Oct. 10, using a Russian phrase connoting disturbances under a calm surface, implied that their life was troubled.

A telegram sent by Mrs. Bonner to Mr. Sakharov's children, according to the sources, mentioned that "Papa" had received their letter, that he was feeling "as usual" but did not want to write for the time being.

Mrs. Bonner's friends said her notes did not include any direct mention of Mr. Sakharov, but she spoke of "us" rather than "me."

There has been no independent information about the state of Mr. Sakharov's health since he was reported to have started a hunger strike May 2 to press demands that his wife be allowed to go to the West for medical treatment.

Minimal information that has been trickling from Gorki, an industrial city about 250 miles (400 kilometers) east of Moscow to which Mr. Sakharov was banished in 1980, indicated that the authorities made no attempt to restrict his complete ban on communication with the couple.

Mr. Sakharov was hospitalized, apparently forcibly, shortly after he began his hunger strike. The apparent slight easing of the strict constraints on what the couple can send out from Gorki to their friends and relatives in Moscow suggested that the physicist had ended his fast and that he and Mrs. Bonner had resumed their life in exile as before.

Last June, Soviet officials asserted that the couple was "in good health" and that Mr. Sakharov was "eating meals regularly and leading an active way of life."

Video tapes sent to the West in August, presumably with official endorsement, showed Mr. Sakharov apparently in good health.

Election Could Be a Turning Point for Court

(Continued from Page 1)

Justice Rehnquist, the court's youngest members and among its most conservative, were joined by two or three new Reagan appointees, the court's balance could shift enough to reverse the expansion of the constitutional rights of individuals, and of judicial power, that the court has brought about since the 1950s.

The abortion decision, for example, has been criticized by Justices O'Connor, Rehnquist and Byron R. White. Two new appointees with similar views would make a court majority.

Mr. Reagan and many of his supporters who are lawyers have criticized the abortion decision as "wrongheaded, judicial legislation." The Republican Party platform calls for appointment of judges at all levels who respect "the sanctity of innocent human life."

The party platform also assails what it calls the "elitist and unresponsive federal judiciary" and pledges that "President Reagan will continue to appoint Supreme Court and other federal judges who

share our commitment to judicial restraint."

Mr. Mondale and other Democrats have sought to arouse liberals, moderates, blacks and women by warning that re-electing Mr. Reagan could lead to a radical assault on the court's role as a protector of civil rights and civil liberties, especially abortion rights.

Mr. Mondale has not specified any ideological criteria he would follow, if elected, in choosing justices. "His most important criteria are that the justices be well qualified and that they not be subjected to the sort of extraneous test that the Republican platform calls for," David M. Ihsin, general counsel to the Democratic candidate, said in an interview.

The Democratic candidate has endorsed the court's legalizing of abortion and opposed various proposals to overturn its decisions involving school prayer. It is widely assumed by scholars that any Mondale appointees would be liberals or moderates.

In recent years, especially the past year, the court has drifted markedly to the right in decisions

on issues ranging from presidential limits on foreign travel to the rights of criminal defendants.

Justice William J. Brennan Jr., who is 78, and Justice Thurgood Marshall, 76, the two liberals, often find themselves in dissent, sometimes joined by the more moderate justices, Harry A. Blackmun, 75, and John Paul Stevens, 64.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, 77, and Justice White, 67, and Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr., 77, often vote with Justice Rehnquist, 60, and Justice O'Connor, 54.

A Reagan supporter who predicts the unraveling of much of the constitutional law laid down in the past three decades is Bruce E. Fein, a former Justice Department official who serves part time as the American Enterprise Institute's resident constitutional scholar.

"Re vs. Wade will ultimately be overruled," he said, referring to the abortion decision. "Miranda will be overruled," he added, citing the Supreme Court's ruling in 1966, requiring the police to warn arrested suspects of their rights to remain silent and to have lawyers present before interrogating the suspects.

CAMPAIGN BRIEFS

Zaccaro Urged Sale to Crime Figure

PHILADELPHIA (UPI) — John A. Zaccaro, husband of the Democratic vice presidential candidate, Geraldine A. Ferraro, urged a real estate investor in 1979 to sell two buildings that Mr. Zaccaro managed in New York to Joseph LaForté, a major figure in the Gambino crime family, The Philadelphia Inquirer reported Sunday.

The investor, Dr. Yai Tung Tse, initially agreed to sell the buildings to Mr. LaForté for \$600,000, but balked after appraisers told him the properties were worth far more. Mr. LaForté sued and the investor subsequently sold the buildings to him for \$60,500. The Inquirer said.

Mr. LaForté resold the buildings in New York's Little Italy 19 months later for \$200,000. The Inquirer said.

Poll Shows Reagan Lead Narrowing

NEW YORK (NYT) — The latest New York Times-CBS News Poll indicates that President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush maintain a solid lead over Walter F. Mondale and his running mate, Geraldine A. Ferraro.

But it indicates that the gap has narrowed significantly in the last two weeks, a period that included the Oct. 7 debate on economic and domestic policy between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mondale and the Oct. 11 Bush-Ferraro debate.

The new poll shows the Republican ticket with a lead of 50 percent to 37 percent over the Democratic challengers, a spread of 13 percentage points, with 13 percent undecided. When the undecided were pressed as to how they leaned, the margin was 54 percent to 41 percent. Five percent still said they did not know.

In the earlier poll, taken the week before the last presidential debate, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush led by 54 percent to 41 percent.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from Page 4)

clouds the view from Europe." If anything clouds and fogs minds it is precisely that sort of verbiage.

The revolution in Nicaragua ended the Somoza dictatorship, which was most brutal and backward. In partnership with U.S. business, that dictatorship controlled 85 percent of production and owned 60 percent of all farmland, with 33-percent unemployment. The Sandinistas have provided more housing for the population than the Somozas supplied in more than 40 years. They have greatly reduced illiteracy, turned the land over to the farmers and given free health care. Compared with El Salvador, which has Washington's support, Nicaragua's human rights record is immeasurably better.

There is nothing sentimental about facts and figures.

LEONORE SUHL

Portimão, Portugal

More About UNESCO

Your editorial "Will UNESCO Reform?" (Oct. 12) fails to point out that the executive board is not authorized to revise the program voted by the general conference, or to change the structure of the organization. Any reform proposal that goes beyond administration of the present budget and execution of the program voted by the last general conference session should be submitted to the next one, in 1985, together with any governments' views on the amount and distribution of resources or on the nature of the activities of UNESCO.

Nowhere has it been made clear that the programs containing certain elements to which the U.S. government objects now (but did not generally object when they were adopted in plenary session by the general conference) amount to only 4 percent of the overall UNESCO budget, and to only 7.4

percent of the part of the budget related to program execution, which leaves between 92.6 and 96 percent of "constructive work."

Twenty-one lines of your editorial deal with a meeting to take place in Mexico City, which has not been convened by UNESCO and is neither sponsored nor subsidized by it.

In this regard, no one has ever been able to quote to me any decision, or even a recommendation or proposal, emanating from any legislative or intergovernmental body of UNESCO, advocating the "licensing of journalists." On the other hand I am well aware of a text providing for "licensing" of journalists to ensure their protection in case of war; it is a protocol to the Geneva Conventions. UNESCO never had anything to do with its adoption, and, anyway, nobody objected when it was adopted.

Also worth mention is the fact that UNESCO is the only UN agency which operates a mechanism whereby individuals can appeal against their government when they consider that they are victims of human rights violations (in UNESCO's fields of competence — education, science, culture and communications). U.S. withdrawal from UNESCO will undoubtedly assist efforts by the Soviet Union to terminate this mechanism, or at least greatly diminish its ability to serve the cause of human rights. This may explain why the Soviet government, under the pretence of supporting UNESCO against the United States, is actually pouring oil on the fire.

MICHEL PREVOST,

Paris.

Yes, a World of Drugs

Regarding the series of reports "A World of Drugs" (Sept. 18-20):

I appreciate your background coverage on drug abuse. It makes obviously clear the need for pre-

venting drug use. Prevention cannot only be taken by replacing crops and prosecuting those involved. The basic issue is that young people are major drug users and that they need to be informed, educated and motivated about the dangers. There is also a need to provide rehabilitation services.

Nearly 50 percent of the world's people are aged 25 or less. There must be an all-out war against drug use. The United Nations fund for drug abuse control is doing its bit, but there is a need for comprehensive educational campaigns on drug abuse along the lines of the campaign of the 1970s regarding the population explosion.

SHIV KHARE,

Secretary-General,

World Assembly of Youth,

Copenhagen.

I find it very ironic that Joel Brinkley's Sept. 18 report "America Losing Its 20-Year Battle to Stem the Flow of Illegal Drugs" — which describes helplessness to deal with the drug abuse problem in the United States, in the end, conveniently, if not convincingly,

placing the blame on the Bolivians or Burmese — should be accompanied in the same edition by the congratulatory report "Liquor Industry Responds to New Sobriety in U.S.," which depicts Americans as health-conscious and American law enforcement as efficient.

In typical American Manichean fashion, drugs are here associated with the "bad guys" — the Palestine Liberation Organization, Iran, Soviet-ruled Afghanistan, Peru's Shining Path guerrillas and so on. If one thing is sure it is that the Bolivian children pictured in the page-one photo accompanying Mr. Brinkley's report are no guiltier than American children who suffer from drug addiction.

CATHERINE LAPLAGNE,

Paris.

Too Few U.S. Secrets?

In response to the report "Civil Servant's Leak Challenges Rigid British System of Secrecy" (Oct. 9):

The consequences of the Watergate campaign against President Nixon have been so enormous for the Western world's security that it

may be legitimate to ask whether a British-style Official Secrets Act might not have served the U.S. interest best. Instead, South Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Angola, Mozambique, Afghanistan and Iran have become Communist, or in any case anti-Western, as a direct result of the demise of the U.S. presidency, the "Freedom of Information Act" and the debilitation of the Central Intelligence Agency.

IAN E. BENTZON,

Nice, France.

An Evocative Picture

How fitting that your photograph (Oct. 8) of "graduates of El Salvador's military academy" bears such a striking similarity to photographs of half a century ago from

Nazi Germany. Those of us who follow events in Latin America have long recognized that the oppression and intolerance of U.S.-backed regimes there resembles those of Fascist dictatorships of the past, but rarely have we been provided with such a vivid reminder.

Perhaps next we shall be allowed a picture of General Pinochet's troops goose-stepping through the streets of Santiago.

JEFFREY L. SELBIN,

Paris.

Sales to Guardamar

Regarding a letter to the editor from Jan Raven (Sept. 1):

"Tirant lo Blanc" being a novel written in the Catalan language, surely a linguistic and not a geographical or administrative criterion is in order to describe the Catalan-speaking area. This comprises the Catalan regions divided between the French and the Spanish states, as well as Andorra. It goes roughly from Salles in the north to

Guardamar in the south and extends westward to Fraga.

ROBERT COMET,

Barcelona.

A Steal at Just \$2.90

In "Food in Venice" (Weekend, Oct. 12), we read of an "excellent house red" that "costs \$5,700 lire (\$299) at Harry's. You must have misplaced a decimal point."

M. SARDO,

Milan.

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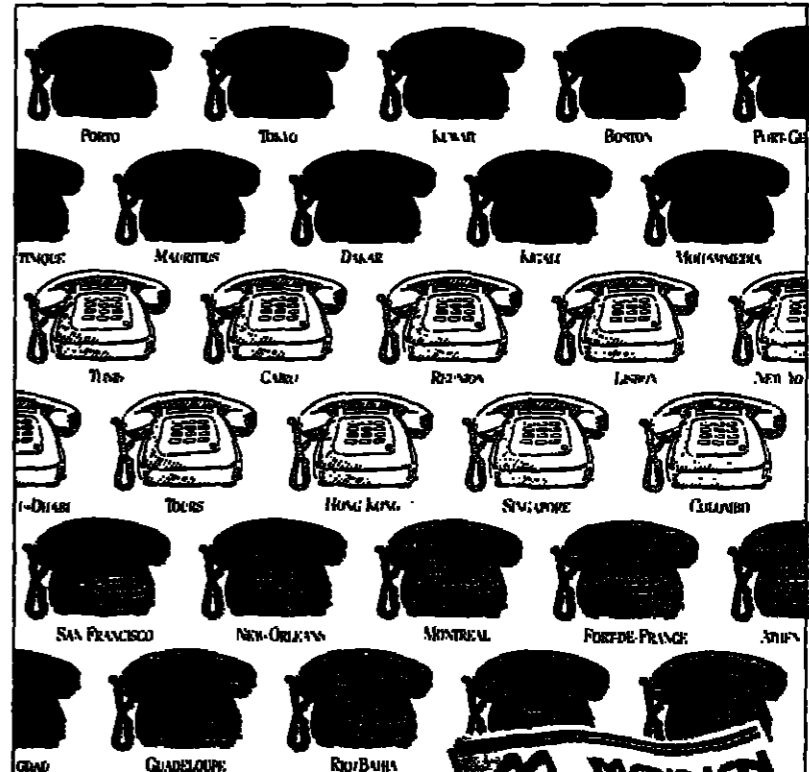
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"Rubbish," an official called the report, which has been denied by the United States. Similarly, Indian officials deny that an attack on Kahuta is being planned.



Pakistani diplomats say the Hawkeyes are needed to deal with incursions from Afghanistan. This

Even before the recent increase

Neither side appears to be much concerned about the clash, since the glacier area, at 20,000 feet (6,000 meters) and more, is so forbidding as to be impossible to occupy.

The Associated Press

Are I allowed to keep?

ROME — The Italian cabinet has approved a decree to widen the permitted broadcasting range of private television stations, enabling the reopening of three channels closed last week by court order.

The decree, approved Saturday, will allow the simultaneous transmission by the small broadcaster of prerecorded video cassettes.

A French doctor, Philippe Augoyard, was sentenced in March to eight years in prison for allegedly aiding Afghan guerrillas. He was released three months later.



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like they've been struck with lightning. Asymmetrical effects included one-shouldered jackets. Shoes including wedgies held together with rope, were on the weird side.



negie Hall. He has blossomed into a cult figure and his show, filled to capacity, reflected it. The fun and games, which were spontaneous and amusing, became elaborate and self-conscious.

This collection, clearly labeled "*Une garde-robe pour deux*" (a wardrobe for two) was worn by both men and women and very serious, tailored suits, complete with ties and cuffed pants, which prompted somebody to remark, "Vive la difference."

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44

New Eurobond Issues

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Yield at offer	Price end week	Terms
FLOATING RATE NOTES							
Den Danske Bank	\$100	perpt	¼	100	—	99.25	Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5¼%. Callable at par on any interest payment date after 1990. \$75 million issued now and \$25 million within 9 months. Commissions 0.85%. Denominations \$10,000.
GZB	\$100	perpt	¼	100	—	99.30	Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5¼% for first 10 years. Callable at par in 1989. Commissions 0.75%.
Hill Samuel	\$75	perpt	¼	100	—	98.40	Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5¼% for first 10 years. Callable at par in 1990. Commissions 1.50%.
Standard Chartered Finance	\$300	perpt	¼	100	—	99.45	Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5%. Callable at par on any interest payment date after 1990. Each \$10,000 note with five 3-yr warrants, each exercisable into either a \$1,000 note of company's 12% bonds of 1996 or into a 1000 note of company's 11¼% of 1996. Warrants valued at \$27½ each, making price of package 101.65. Commissions 0.80%.
Union Bank of Finland	\$100	2034	¼	100	—	99.25	Over 6-month Libor. Callable at par on any interest payment date after 1990. Commissions 0.75%.
Manufacturers Hanover Trust	\$75	1994	¼	100	—	99.30	Over 3-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5¼%. Callable at par in 1989. Commissions 0.65%.
FIXED-COUPON							
AVCO Financial Services	\$100	1991	13¼	100	13¼	98.50	Callable at 101 in 1989.
AVCO Financial Services	0.10	1989	—	\$40	—	\$40	Each warrant is exercisable into a \$1,000 note of company's noncallable 13¼% of 1991.
CEPME	\$100	1991	12½	100	12½	—	Noncallable. 10% paid on subscription and balance in Nov. 1985.
Chrysler Financial	\$100	1994	13¼	100¼	13.20	99	Redeemable at par in 1989 and 1991.
City Federal Savings & Loan Association	\$75	1989	12½	99½	12.57	98.13	Collateralized 170% by securities or cash.
Denmark	\$100	1991	13	100	13	98.75	Each \$1,000 note with one 5-yr warrant exercisable into a \$1,000 note of Denmark's noncallable 12½% of 1991. If more than \$5 million of the 12½% are purchased via the warrants, the 12½% bonds are callable at 101 in the same proportion as the 12½% are bought. If less than \$5 million of the 12½% are purchased, the 12½% bonds are callable at par in 1989. Warrants valued at \$31½, making price of package 103½. Package ended the week at 102½, with warrants at \$36.
General Electric Credit	\$200	1987	11½	100	11½	—	Extendable to 1999 with new terms. Each \$1,000 note with one warrant exercisable at par into a \$1,000 note of company's 12½% bonds of 1994, callable at par in 1992. Warrants valued at \$46½, making price of package 104½.
IADB	\$150	1991	12½	99½	12.81	98.75	Noncallable.
PK Banken	\$75	1991	12½	100	12½	98	Callable at 101 in 1988. 20% paid on subscription and balance in May 1985.
PK Banken	0.075	1988	—	\$30	—	\$30	Warrants are exercisable at par into company's noncallable 12½% of 1991.
Swedish Export Credit	\$100	1991	12½	100½	12.72	99.63	First callable at 101 in 1989.
Swedish Export Credit	0.10	1989	—	\$36	—	\$44	Each warrant is exercisable at par into a \$1,000 note of company's noncallable 12½% of 1991.
Total Raffineriën Nederland	\$100	1992	12½	100	12½	98.00	Callable at par in 1990. Payable Jan. 1985. Each \$5,000 bond with five 5-yr warrants, exercisable at par into a \$5,000 note of company's noncallable 12½% of 1992. Warrants valued at \$30 each, making price of package 103. Package ended the week at 102.80, with warrants at \$48.
IADB	DM 150	1992	7½	99½	7.71	99	Private placement.
Lombard Finance	DM 100	1991	8	99½	8.10	99.88	First callable at 102 in 1989.
World Bank	DM 400	1994	7½	99½	7.66	99.50	Private placement.
Bank of Tokyo	ECU 50	1991	10¼	100	10¼	100.38	First callable at 101 in 1987. Increased from 40 million ecus.
Ireland	ECU 50	1994	10¼	100	10¼	97.50	Noncallable.
Quebec Urban Community	CS 32	1991	12½	100	12½	97.50	Callable at par in 1988. Payable Dec. 30.
Bank Mees & Hope	DF 100	1989	7¼	100	7¼	99.25	Noncallable.
EQUITY-LINKED							
Nippon Seiko	\$70	1999	3¼	100	3¼	103.50	Senior secured. First callable at 104 in 1987. Convertible at 63¢ yen, a 2.33% premium. Exchange rate set at 250 yen per dollar.
NZL Overseas Finance	\$50	1994	10½	100	10½	98.50	Callable at 104 in 1985. Convertible at a 14% premium for the first 2 years, 10% for the following 2 years and 4% thereafter.
Preussag Finance	\$75	1991	8	100	8	103	First callable at 101½ in 1988. Each \$1,000 bond with 2 warrants, exercisable into a total of 13 Preussag shares at 250 marks each, representing no premium.
Tokyo Sanyo Electric	\$100	1999	3¼	100	3¼	—	Senior secured. Callable at 104 in 1987. Convertible at 77½ yen, a 4.66% premium. Exchange rate set at 267.5 yen per dollar.

Insolvency Said Near for Steel Firm

SAARBRUECKEN, West Germany — One of West Germany's main steel companies could be insolvent by the end of the month unless it receives fresh aid, industry and political sources said Sunday.

The European Community Commission is scheduled to decide Thursday whether to reverse its decision, made last month, to prohibit it 77 million Deutsch marks (\$22 million) in state aid to Arbed Saarstahl GmbH. The EC earlier decided that economic funds would not make the company viable by the end of 1985, when the commission wants to end steel subsidies.

The company, a subsidiary of the Luxembourg-based steel group Arbed, employs 15,000 people and is one of the largest employers in Saarland, an economically depressed region on the border with France.

Closure would push unemployment in Saarland from about 16 percent of the workforce to 22 percent. The West German national rate is 8.6 percent.

Saarland's state economics minister, Horst Rehberger, said last week that he was confident the commission would reverse its decision.

But a Saarländischer official said Sunday, "It is quite impossible to say how things will go. We will be insolvent next week without fresh funds."

Half the blocked state aid was to have come from the central government and the other half from Saarland region.

Saarstahl was close to collapse last year when the West German government gave it 86 million DM and workers agreed to accept cuts in unemployment compensation.

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices Oct. 15, 1984[illegible]

IRS Ruling Fails to Dent Demand

(Continued from Page 7)

paper bearing coupons identical to those offered on the host issue (13½ percent for Avco and 12½ percent for SEC). Total had almost the same structure, but its warrants buy an eight-year security (one year longer than the host issue) bearing a coupon of 12½ percent.

General Electric Credit sold three-year, 11½-percent notes (extendable to 15 years) bearing three-year warrants to buy a higher yielding 12-percent bond maturing in 1994.

And Denmark sold seven-year, 13-percent notes bearing a five-year warrant to buy lower yielding 12½-percent, seven-year notes. PK Bank of Finland sold seven-year, 12½-percent bearing four-year warrants to buy a lower yielding 12½-percent bond. PK added yet another feature to appeal to investors not eager to buy dollar new

Using the same tack, CEPME, a French state credit agency, offered \$100 million of 124-percent notes with investors asked to put up only 10 percent of the purchase price this month and the remainder in 12 months.

The warrants and the partly paid appeal to investors worried about the exchange rate; the host warrant issues, stripped of the warrants, fell to sharp discounts and appealed to professional investors (especially bond funds) looking to lock in a capital gain when the paper is redeemed at full face value.

The warrants for Total and SEC were the most sought after, dealers

said, while Avco's and PK Ban-

A winning combination of warrants was also offered by Standard Chartered Finance, which issued \$300 million of perpetual floating-rate notes. Each \$10,000 note carries six warrants, good for three years, exercisable either into 1,000 of 12-percent bonds of 1996 or £800 of 11½-percent bonds of 1996. The warrants, initially valued at \$27.50 each ended the week quoted at \$22 bid, \$26 offered.

Perpetual floaters were the other fashion of the week. The $\frac{1}{4}$ -point coupon over the London interbank offered rate, a high return compared to the margin offered on re-

pared to the margin offered on recent dated floaters, was supposed to compensate for the infinite life of the paper. But Den Danske Bank and Hill Samuel, considered by many to be poor candidates for the perpetual market, trailed the

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French state credit agency, offered \$100 million of 12 1/2%-percent notes with investors asked to put up only 10 percent of the purchase price this month and the remainder in 12 months.

The warrants and the partly paid calls appeal to investors worried about the exchange rate; the host warrant issues, stripped of the warrants, fell to sharp discounts and appealed to professional investors (especially bond funds) looking to lock in a capital gain when the paper is redeemed at full face value at maturity.

The warrants for Total and SEC were the most sought after, dealers

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400	0.25- 1.00	3.75- 4.25	12.50-12.75
390		2.25- 3.75	7.00- 8.50
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S 336	Alcan	14 Dec	9%	168	167		
S 337	Alcan</						

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19	Dante Electronics	7	74	Jul	67	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas	8	77	Jul	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas
20	Alcan	7	74	Jul	67	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas	8	77	Jul	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas
21	General Electric	7	74	Jul	67	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas	8	77	Jul	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas
22	New Brunswick Electric	7	74	Jul	67	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas	8	77	Jul	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas
23	Compassionate Bank	7	74	Jul	67	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas	8	77	Jul	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas
24	Bank of Montreal	7	74	Jul	67	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas	8	77	Jul	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas
25	Bank of Montreal	7	74	Jul	67	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas	8	77	Jul	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas
26	Bank of Montreal	7	74	Jul	67	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas	8	77	Jul	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas
27	Bank of Montreal	7	74	Jul	67	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas	8	77	Jul	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas
28	Bank of Montreal	7	74	Jul	67	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas	8	77	Jul	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas
29	Bank of Montreal	7	74	Jul	67	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas	8	77	Jul	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas
30	Bank of Montreal	7	74	Jul	67	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas	8	77	Jul	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas
31	Bank of Montreal	7	74	Jul	67	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas	8	77	Jul	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas
32	Bank of Montreal	7	74	Jul	67	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas	8	77	Jul	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas
33	Bank of Montreal	7	74	Jul	67	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas	8	77	Jul	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas
34	Bank of Montreal	7	74	Jul	67	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas	8	77	Jul	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas
35	Bank of Montreal	7	74	Jul	67	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas	8	77	Jul	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas
36	Bank of Montreal	7	74	Jul	67	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas	8	77	Jul	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas
37	Bank of Montreal	7	74	Jul	67	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas	8	77	Jul	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas
38	Bank of Montreal	7	74	Jul	67	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas	8	77	Jul	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas
39	Bank of Montreal	7	74	Jul	67	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas	8	77	Jul	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas
40	Bank of Montreal	7	74	Jul	67	73	10.5	18.4	18.1	2.3	to Overseas	8	77	Jul	73	10.5				

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(Continued on Page 10)

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DM STRAIGHT BONDS

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UNITED STATES AMERICA					
am 70	American Economy Inc	5	20	10	10
am 102	Aven Int'l Franchise	5	20	10	10
am 112	Banco de Chile	5	20	10	10
am 114	Benefitcare Group Co	5	20	10	10
am 116	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 118	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 120	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 122	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 124	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 126	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 128	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 130	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 132	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 134	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 136	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 138	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 140	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 142	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 144	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 146	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 148	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 150	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 152	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 154	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 156	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 158	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 160	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 162	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 164	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 166	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 168	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 170	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 172	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 174	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 176	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 178	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 180	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 182	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 184	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 186	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 188	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 190	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 192	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 194	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 196	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 198	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10
am 200	Bentley's of Canada	5	20	10	10

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CMS	Canadian Dollar	SDR	Special Drawing Rights
ECU	European Currency Unit	Y	Yen
EUA	European Unit of Account	LFR	Luxembourg Franc
£	Pound Sterling	SFR	Swiss Franc
DM	Deutsche Mark	FF	French Franc
NKD	Norwegian Kroner - DM		

Published every Monday, this is a compilation of senior positions published in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and other selected publications. Comments concerning this feature can be addressed to Max Ferrero in Paris.

POSITION	SALARY	EMPLOYER	LOCAT.	QUALIFICATIONS	CONTACT	Source
EUROPEAN PATENT ATTORNEY		Mitsubishi Europe S.A.	Brussels	About 25 Yr. Indian or Eng. neither longer; skpt. in chemistry/chemical engineering; Bachel. Eng.	Mrs. S. Vanholder, Mitsubishi Europe S.A., letter box 1, 278-272 Ave. de Woluwe, 1150 Brussels.	L'Espresso 12-18-84
TEXTILE TRADER		Israel's largest private trading co. in textiles.	Vienna	Good knowl. of Eastern countries; Ger., Eng.; also 5 yrs. exp. in textile field.	Mr. Michael Longuel, Compumet, Rue de l'Industrie 16/19, 4-1120 Willems.	L'Espresso 12-18-84
COURTIER INTERNATIONAL		Courage de prendre tout et de prendre tout.	Paris	Some know how to commence et de finir, en affaires int.; Fr., Ang. +; 1re exp. dans commerce int.	Ref. 254, 94 rue Lavoisier, 75116 Paris.	L'Espresso 12-18-84
INTERNATIONAL SALES MANAGER	Highly Competitive	Imago Corp.	Standard, Connecticut	Impressive track record in computer peripheral sales; 10 yrs. exp. sales & mktg.; last 5 in int'l sales & mktg.	Professional Equipment Sales Corporation, 1827 West 4000 South, Ray, Utah 84067, U.S.A.	L'Espresso 12-18-84
DIRECTOR DIVISION MANAGEMENT	Environ Fr. 300,000	Société de diagnostic int'l (telecommunications)	WVA R.F.F.	Form. Eng. + 5 ans exp.; ouverture d'emploi, sans de l'investissement; Fr., Ang.	Ref. 2582, Gretz & Wilmsy Canal, 150 Bd. Massena, 75000 Paris.	L'Espresso 12-18-84



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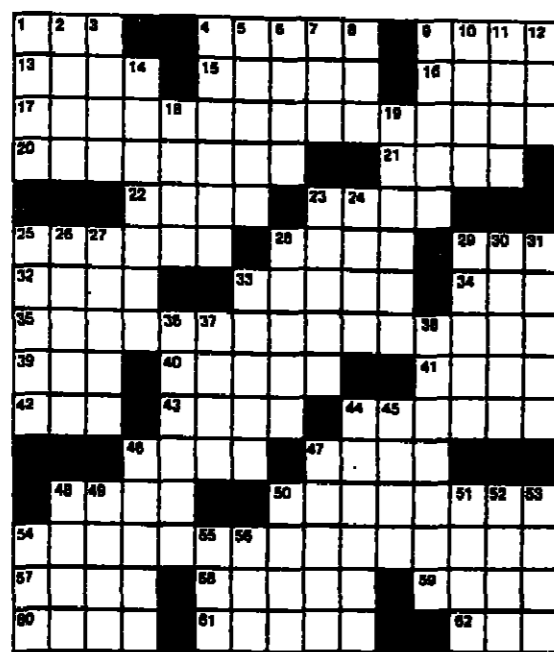
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For the Week Ending Oct. 19, 1984

46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12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For the Week Ending Oct. 19, 1984

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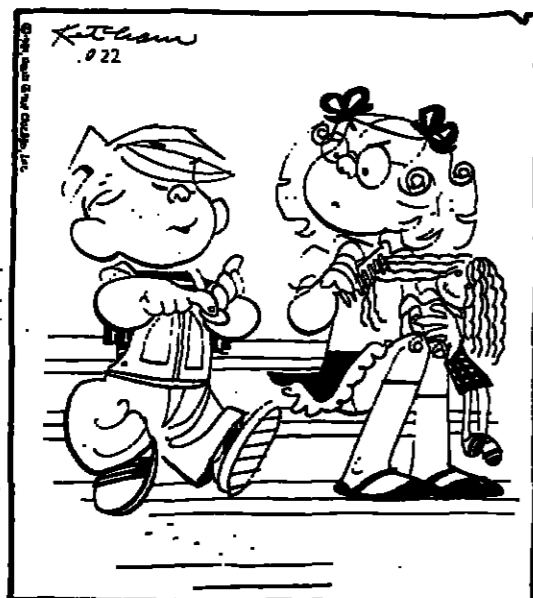


ACROSS

- 1 Owns
4 Calendar
moon's age at
New Year's
Day
9 Collide
13 Concerning
15 Red signal
16 Sacred bird of
Egypt
17 Camel
20 Transmission
via genes
21 Heart
22 One-time
Hungarian
prime minister
23 Former Israeli
foreign
minister
25 Sermon
28 Cupid
29 Airman's short
trip
32 The Terrible
one
33 Necktie
34 Peruvian plant
35 Lion
39 Annapolis
grad.
40 Sieved pulp
41 Assemble
42 Irish Sea
feeder
43 Eastern title
- 44 Instrumental
piece
46 Kind of school
47 Department of
southern
France
48 Capital of
Western
Samoa
50 Word puzzle
54 Dog
57 Forward
58 Bandleader
Shaw
59 Thun's river
60 Aboard
61 Crush into bits
62 Ump's
counterpart
- 18 Medieval
heritable land
19 Card game
23 TV host
24 Blockhead
25 Tramped
26 Sheplike
27 Rectory
28 Jacob's eighth
son
29 Book of the
Bible
30 Group of eight
31 Trattoria
offering
33 Anchor
position
36 "Tosca" and
"Carmen"
37 Vapor
38 Memory loss
44 Rode the
waves
45 Reputable
46 Piccadilly horse
47 Protein in
muscles
48 A final word
49 Quota
50 Italian wine
region
51 Lachryma
52 Regarding
53 Alphabetic
quartet
54 Mill, address
55 Suitcase
56 Stray

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"SURE I KNOW HOW TO COUNT! THERE'S ONE, A COUPLE, A FEW...AND A WHOLE BUNCH!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ETIRP
BOYHB
CUSTOC
ORMMEY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: FROM THE (Answer tomorrow)

Friday's Jumbles: TEASE OFTEN MASCOT SLEEN
Answer: What the bankrupt businessman couldn't pass—THE "ASSET" TEST

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	22	12	Beijing	20	10
Amsterdam	22	12	Bombay	27	17
Antwerp	22	12	Calcutta	27	17
Birmingham	22	12	Hong Kong	27	17
Bombay	27	17	Manila	27	17
Boston	22	12	New Delhi	27	17
Buenos Aires	22	12	Seoul	27	17
Calcutta	27	17	Singapore	27	17
Cardiff	22	12	Tokyo	27	17
Cebu	27	17			
Dublin	12	2			
Edinburgh	12	2			
Geneva	12	2			
Frankfurt	12	2			
Glasgow	12	2			
Helsinki	12	2			
Istanbul	22	12			
Las Palmas	22	12			
Lisbon	18	8			
London	14	4			
Madrid	18	8			
Moscow	18	8			
Munich	18	8			
Nice	18	8			
Oslo	12	2			
Paris	18	8			
Prague	12	2			
Reykjavik	12	2			
Rome	22	12			
Stockholm	12	2			
Strasbourg	12	2			
Toronto	12	2			
Vancouver	12	2			
Warsaw	12	2			
Zurich	12	2			
MIDDLE EAST	HIGH	LOW	NORTH AMERICA	HIGH	LOW
Athens	22	12	Anchorage	12	2
Bahia	22	12	Atlanta	22	12
Bombay	27	17	Boston	22	12
Buenos Aires	22	12	Chicago	18	8
Calcutta	27	17	Cincinnati	22	12
Cardiff	22	12	Cleveland	22	12
Cebu	27	17	Dallas	22	12
Dublin	12	2	Denver	22	12
Edinburgh	12	2	Detroit	22	12
Geneva	12	2	Honolulu	22	12
Glasgow	12	2	Los Angeles	22	12
Helsinki	12	2	Memphis	22	12
Istanbul	22	12	Minneapolis	22	12
Las Palmas	22	12	Montreal	18	8
Lisbon	18	8	New York	22	12
London	14	4	San Francisco	22	12
Madrid	18	8	Seattle	22	12
Moscow	18	8	Tampa	22	12
Munich	18	8	Washington	22	12
Nice	18	8			
Oslo	12	2			
Paris	18	8			
Prague	12	2			
Reykjavik	12	2			
Rome	22	12			
Stockholm	12	2			
Strasbourg	12	2			
Toronto	12	2			
Vancouver	12	2			
Warsaw	12	2			
Zurich	12	2			
OCEANIA	HIGH	LOW	SOUTH AMERICA	HIGH	LOW
Auckland	12	2	Buenos Aires	22	12
Sydney	12	2	Caracas	22	12
			Lima	22	12
			Sao Paulo	22	12

MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough, FRANKFURT: Fair, 15-17 (20-24); LONDON: Overcast, 15-18 (20-24); MADRID: Partly cloudy, 15-18 (20-24); NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, 15-18 (20-24); PARIS: Partly cloudy, 15-18 (20-24); ROME: Partly cloudy, 15-18 (20-24); SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy, 15-18 (20-24); SYDNEY: Partly cloudy, 15-18 (20-24); TOKYO: Partly cloudy, 15-18 (20-24); WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy, 15-18 (20-24); ZURICH: Partly cloudy, 15-18 (20-24).

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



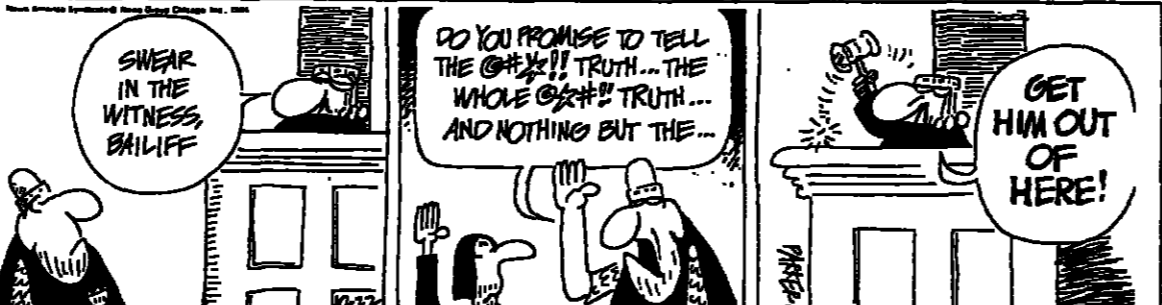
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



SPORTS BRIEFS

Nelson Takes 2-Stroke Lead in Disney Golf

LAKE BUENA VISTA, Florida (UPI)—Larry Nelson carded six birdies and an eagle Saturday to take the lead at the Walt Disney World Classic with a 6-under-par 64 and a 20-under-par 196 for three rounds.

Nelson was two strokes ahead of Chip Beck, who had carried a two-stroke lead into the third round. Beck had a four-under-par 68 Saturday. Hubert Green, winner of last week's Southern Open, was in third place, three shots behind Nelson.

Player Beats Ballesteros in Madrid Playoff

MADRID (UPI)—Gary Player, the veteran South African, beat Severiano Ballesteros of Spain in a playoff Sunday to win a tournament here on the 6,581-yard (6,016-metre) La Moraleja course.

Player took the title and the \$18,000 first prize with a 6-foot (1.82-meter) for a birdie two at the second extra hole. Ballesteros narrowly missed holing a chip from a bunker to tie. The two men had been tied at 272 over 16 holes, 16 under par. Ballesteros shot a 65, seven under par, Sunday, and Player carded a 67.

Sarajevo Winter Games Said to Show Profit

BELGRADE (AP)—The 1984 Winter Olympics in Sarajevo showed a profit estimated at more than \$10 million, the state-run press reported Saturday.

The figure was announced by organizers who met in committee in Sarajevo. The committee president, Branko Mitkic, was quoted as saying that the Games had cost the equivalent of \$124.6 million, \$37.4 million less than planned.

Trammell and Wilcox Undergo Surgery

DETROIT (AP)—Alan Trammell and Milt Wilcox, both of the Detroit Tigers, underwent arthroscopic surgery Friday at the Houghton Clinic in Columbus, Georgia, and both are expected to be ready to go by the time spring training opens in February.

Trammell, the most valuable player in the Tigers' World Series baseball triumph over the San Diego Padres, had a fragment removed from and torn cartilage repaired in his left knee. He also had an arthroscopic examination of his right shoulder prior to the surgery to mend a superficial tear of the rotator cuff.

Wilcox had multiple tendon damage in his right shoulder. The impairment was a result of the accumulation of wear and tear on his arm during the course of his professional career.

For the Record

Jimmy Connors defeated Ivan Lendl on Sunday, 6-4, 3-6, 6-0, to win a Grand Prix tennis tournament in Tokyo.

Sutcliffe Files for Free Agency

NEW YORK — Having received one unacceptable offer from the Chicago Cubs and expecting a better proposal soon, Rick Sutcliffe has filed for free agency.

Other players opting for free agency Friday were Ruppert Jones of Detroit, Champ Summers of San Diego, Al Bumbry of Baltimore, Jim Woychik of Montreal and Dan Meyer of Oakland.

Sutcliffe, a star pitcher, is the most attractive of the players who have filed in the first few days of the 15-day filing period. After the Cubs obtained him from Cleveland last June 13, he won 16 games and lost only 1 in 20 starts and was considered the impetus that enabled the Cubs to win their division title.

Last Tuesday, the Cubs offered the 28-year-old right-hander a three-year contract that a source familiar with it said was worth more than \$3 million, but not worth enough more to induce the pitcher to accept it. Sutcliffe said it was not "a sincere or serious offer."

Barry Axelrod, Sutcliffe's agent, who said he and Dallas Green, the Cubs' general manager, had agreed not to discuss details of their negotiations, said he viewed that offer as preliminary.

"My reaction was they wanted to get something on the table for us," Axelrod said. "They're probably going to rework it and have another offer before long."

Sutcliffe could undoubtedly command considerably more than \$1 million a year if he were to go through the Nov. 8 draft. Starting pitching is a commodity greatly in demand, and it has not been often that a pitcher of his caliber has been available.

Now that Sutcliffe has declared himself a free agent, teams other

BOOKS

PARACHUTES AND KISSES

By Erica Jong. 405 pp. \$16.95.
NAL Books, 1663 Broadway.
New York, N.Y. 10019.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

When last heard from, Isadora Wing, Erica Jong's by-sex-possessed Cosmo girl who made her first appearance in "Fear of Flying," was having it all — doing her favorite zipless activity above the clouds while flying to a Freudian conference in Vienna. Now, in "Parachutes and Kisses," it is a decade and three broken marriages later. Wing has no other: she is still engaged in a dozen random romances. But while God is in her feminist heaven, all's not right in Wing's earthy Connecticut dream world.

In the new novel, the priapean Central Park West princess has changed her venue but not her style. She is now doing her thing on a water bed in her husbandless suburban house while her child is asleep, in friends' places overlooking Long Island Sound, and in walkup apartments featuring unmade, rumbled beds. At age 39, Wing has discovered men in their mid-20s with energy levels to match or, with luck, to surpass her own. She especially falls for men who have read her books. Bostons, perhaps unwittingly, Wing succumbs to those who have been educated by her percidolles in print, and tell her so. Wing is one long sexual advertisement for herself.

As in "How to Save Your Own Life" (the sequel to "Fear of Flying"), the heroine of "Parachutes and Kisses" is now a popular, if not important, writer. While manhood and virility, and marriage with independence, and separation and bitterness, are central to "Parachutes and Kisses," Wing is especially taken by men who admire her poetry and literary seriousness. To show that her behavior is not simply that of a borderline nymphomaniac —

a word that would never occur to her since she considers herself to be a role model for the liberated woman — Wing constantly quotes famous authors and poets to parallel her ideas and explain her conduct.

Philip Roth, as author of "Portnoy's Complaint," is cited reverentially at least three times. Then, too, the 400-odd pages of "Parachutes and Kisses" (a title derived from a poem by Pablo Neruda) are filled with references to Isaac Bashevis Singer, Voltaire, Graham Greene, Flaubert, Saul Bellow, Henry Miller, Byron, John Updike, James Joyce, Colette, Oscar Wilde, Robert Frost, George Bernard Shaw, E. E. Cummings, William Blake, W. B. Yeats, Henry Green and Shakespeare. Since she owns the story, there are long poems in the novel written by Isadora Wing herself.

As in Nora Ephron's "Heartburn," a leaner and less pretentious novel about marital discord, Jong's "Parachutes and Kisses" limns the difficulties of a household with two home-bound writers. Isadora Wing is the famous one; her husband, Josh Ace, hasn't quite made it. As Wing cattily describes their problem, she was a book club selection, and he was never even an alternate. While all went well on their Connecticut water bed, author Ace became jealous of author Wing. Retaliating, Ace decided that he wanted Wing to cook his meals and spend more time as an ordinary hausfrau and mother instead of retreating to her writing room.

"Somewhere deep inside she believes that if she is 'nice' to Josh, if she atones for her power and success by annihilating herself in some way, then he will come back," Jong writes. "It is the old female love-work dilemma, the dilemma Isadora thought she'd solved years ago, now come back to haunt her in a new form. And nowhere does there seem to be any room at all for writing — for the kind of full blast concentration that writing requires and that has always been Isadora's center, her salvation, her solace, even her livelihood."

Trying, unsuccessfully, to recapture her husband — a rather immature and uninteresting baby, dominated by a famous father — Isadora Wing takes comfort in free-lance beds. After a fling with an earth mother, Josh Ace seems to be far more monogamous with his girlfriend than Isadora Wing with her sexual roundabouts. Here is the Wing the reader knows and loves — raunchy, funny, explicit, outrageous.

When she is not taking herself too seriously, Jong's Wing is a wonderfully humorous Central Park West character. You can tell her apart from others on the bumpy Connecticut highway of love by her personal license plate — a four-letter word for female genitalia derived from Chaucer.

As S. J. Perelman, in admiration, once said: "A dirty mind never sleeps."

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

WHET	SOBS	AMAD
COSH	ISLE	AMINO
SEQUESTER	MOLDS	
SLAIN	BIASQUE	
ADO	GLADDEN	UPS
VENTAS	ORDIE	
ASTOR	PENNANTS	
HAHA	QUEUE	FOIE
CELLARET	JEANS	
SLATE	CORSET	
PDO	CARIBOU	TSE
ROUSER	NOISY	
ONAIR	QUINTUPLE	
MORAY	EISSE	LEON
STEM	DEIER	EGAD

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN the short run, duplicate bridge is not a game of justice, although the scales can be expected to reach an approximate balance in the long haul. An example is the diagrammed deal.

North was an inexperienced player and an optimist. He wanted to double three clubs for penalties, and chose the double in spite of the fact that the partnership agreement called for negative doubles.

When he heard his partner bid three hearts, he charged ahead to six hearts, using Blackwood en route. This wild overbid was a vote of confidence in his partner's playing skill. As it happened, South had a much better hand than he might have.

East could not resist doubling, although his five trumps were on the wrong side of the table for defensive purposes. The bad break in the trump

suit proved a minor factor, but the even breaks in spades and diamonds were crucial.

The declarer ruffed the opening club lead. He successfully cashed three spade tricks and three diamond tricks before leading his last diamond. West contributed an unnecessary ruff, which had no effect on the result, and dummy overruffed to reach this position:

NORTH			
♠	A 8		
♥	K 7 5		
♦	K 10		
♣	Q J 10 9 8 2		
WEST			
♠	—		
♥	—		
♦	—		
♣	A K 10 9 7 3		
EAST			
♠	—		
♥	—		
♦	—		
♣	Q 10 9 8 2		
SOUTH (D)			
♠	—		
♥	—		
♦	—		
♣	A J 8 3		
♠	—		
♥	—		
♦	—		
♣	Q 7 6		

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West: 1♣, 2♥, 3♥, 4♥, 5♥, 6♥, 7♥, 8♥, 9♥, 10♥, 11♥, 12♥, 13♥, 14♥, 15♥, 16♥, 17♥, 18♥, 19♥, 20♥, 21♥, 22♥, 23♥, 24♥, 25♥, 26♥, 27♥, 28♥, 29♥, 30♥, 31♥, 32♥, 33♥, 34♥, 35♥, 36♥, 37♥, 38♥, 39♥, 40♥, 41♥, 42♥, 43♥, 44♥, 45♥, 46♥, 47♥, 48♥, 49♥, 50♥, 51♥, 52♥, 53♥, 54♥, 55♥, 56♥, 57♥, 58♥, 59♥, 60♥, 61♥, 62♥, 63♥, 64♥, 65♥, 66♥, 67♥, 68♥, 69♥, 70♥, 71♥, 72♥, 73♥, 74♥, 75♥, 76♥, 77♥, 78♥, 79♥, 80♥, 81♥, 82♥, 83♥, 84♥, 85♥, 86♥, 87♥, 88♥, 89♥, 90♥, 91♥, 92♥, 93♥, 94♥, 95♥, 96♥, 97♥, 98♥, 99♥, 100♥.

A club was led from dummy, and East's trump holding proved to be worth just one trick. He ruffed with the nine,

and South overruffed with the jack. He ruffed a spade with the heart king and led a club for the coup de grace.

The heart eight was guaranteed to make the 12th trick, for if East ruffed high, South could discard. East and West were left with a sad story of injustice, but no points.

Foligno Scores 3 Goals as Sabres Win

United Press International

BUFFALO, New York — The puck squirted loose and rose into the air, and Mike Foligno, positioned just outside the crease, swatted it into the net. His goal midway through the third period Friday night gave him a hat trick and the winning goal in the Buffalo Sabres' 5-4 victory over the Quebec Nordiques.

Foligno might not have been in position for that goal if coach Scotty Bowman had not made a pregame line shuffle. He also might not have scored if the referee had heeded Quebec coach Michel Bergeron's wish that play be stopped for an injury to Anton Stastny.

In other National Hockey League games Friday, New Jersey beat Toronto 4-1, Edmonton de-

feated Winnipeg 7-4, and Calgary bombarded Boston 8-2.

On Saturday, it was the New York Islanders 8, Los Angeles 3; Hartford 3, Vancouver 2; Detroit 7, Chicago 4; the New York Rangers 6, Washington 5; Montreal 4,

NHL FOCUS

Minnesota 2; Quebec 12

SPORTS

Lauda Edges Prost By 1/2 Point to Take Formula-1 Crown

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ESTORIL, Portugal — Niki Lauda of Austria won his third Formula One auto racing championship on Sunday, edging his McLaren teammate, Alain Prost of France, by a half point after finishing second to the Frenchman in the Portuguese Grand Prix.

Even his seventh victory of the season—equaling the record set by Jim Clark of Britain in 1963—was not enough for Prost to become the first Frenchman to win the world title.

Prost drove flawlessly and was never in danger of not winning the race. But he had to concede the championship to Lauda when for the first time since 1967 the driving title was decided between two teammates in the season's finale.

While Prost took the lead on the ninth lap and went well ahead of the field, Lauda drove strongly to move up from the 11th starting place on the grid. Within 30 laps he was in third place, but he needed to go one better to beat Prost for the championship.

Lauda's task was extremely difficult because he was almost 40 laps down on second-placed Nigel Mansell in a Lotus. But Mansell spun on the 51st lap and had to retire because of brake failure.

The race and the championship were then over as Lauda, who on the previous lap set the day's best lap time, was well clear of the rest.

The six points Lauda earned for second place left him with 72.5 points. It is the second suc-

cessive year in which Prost was edged for the title in the final race.

Elio de Angelis finished third in the standings with 34 points, and won what he called the "non-McLaren championship."

On the winner's podium, Prost and Lauda shook hands and smilingly exchanged comments.

Lauda called it the hardest race he has ever driven in a career of 157 Grand Prix events. "The backmarkers were more difficult than I can ever remember," he said.

"I didn't think I could do it," Lauda said. "It was the hardest race of my life. I took risks I've never taken before but when I saw Mansell in the pits I knew I was lucky."

The luckless Briton, only 20 laps away from his best, said: "There was no way Niki was going to catch me—I just don't believe it, I feel like crying."

Prost would have won the title if Lauda had finished third.

A world champion in 1975 and 1977, Lauda joined Jackie Stewart of Britain and Jack Brabham of Australia as three-time world champions. Only Juan Manuel Fangio of Argentina, who won five titles in the 1950s, has done better.

Prost was the first to embrace Lauda on the victory rostrum. He was quickly followed by Lauda's wife, Marlene, who was making a rare appearance at the track.

"I proved today that I am a winner by winning seven races in one season," Prost said. "But you need luck to win the title, and Niki had the luck."

They will be fighting it out again next year, both having signed for another season with McLaren.

"I did everything that I had to and got another victory," Prost added. "But it was no use for the championship."

"Of course I am a little disappointed. But Niki's a fantastic teammate and we're going to celebrate the championship together and go out next year to win it again."

It was the fourth 1-2 finish for the McLaren team this year and the team's 12th victory in 16 races.

The outgoing world champion, Nelson Piquet of Brazil, started from the pole position but was beaten off the line. He spun on the first lap but got back in the race and finished sixth.

Meanwhile, President Jean-Marie Balestre of the International Auto Sport Federation announced that he will meet with members of the Monaco government on Tuesday to try to resolve a crisis over the principality's world-famous auto rally and Grand Prix.

FISA has refused to put the Monte Carlo race, the most glamorous of the season, on the 1985 calendar because of a row over television rights.

(AP, UPI)



Mustafa Hamsho hitting the canvas at Marvin Hagler's feet.

Hagler Retains Middleweight Crown With 3d-Round Knockout of Hamsho

By Michael Katz
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There was no need for judges after all. Marvin Hagler, putting the Marvelous back in his name, came to Madison Square Garden for the first time as a fighter and stopped Mustafa Hamsho at 2 minutes 31 seconds of the third round.

Hagler, who grew up in nearby Newark, New Jersey, dreaming of fighting at the Garden, made his debut there Friday night after 63 pro fights, and was welcomed by a crowd of about 12,000. He successfully defended his undisputed world middleweight championship for the 10th time overall and the second against Hamsho.

The champion, who had worried that three women would be named as judges for the bout, took matters into his right hand and hooked Hamsho to the canvas twice in the third round to end the contest between two 159-pound (72.5-kilogram) left-handers.

The 30-year-old champion won 11 lopsided rounds against Hamsho in winning their first match three years ago.

The 31-year-old challenger, a Syrian, came to the United States in 1974 and became an American citizen earlier this year. He wore a green robe into the ring made for him by Jean Flood, the widow of his former manager, Paddy Flood, who died in March 1983.

Hamsho has dedicated his career to Flood's memory, but Hagler was also on a mission Friday night. He was more effective than marvelous in his last two defenses against Rocky Duran and Juan Rodriguez, who died in March 1983.

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Bears Exploit Bucs' Penalties To Score a 44-9 NFL Victory

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TAMPA, Florida — Jim McMahon passed for three touchdowns and Walter Payton ran for two touchdowns to lead the Chicago Bears to a 44-9 triumph of the penalty-plagued Tampa Bay Buccaneers.

The victory improved the Bears' record to 5-3 and gave them a two-game lead over the Bucs (3-5) in the NFC Central Division.

The Bears mounted scoring drives the first three times they got the ball, and the Bucs were penalized for seven penalties in the first quarter alone.

Payton scored the first two touchdowns on runs of 8 and 3 yards. After Tampa's Obed Arihi hit a 46-yard field goal in the second quarter, McMahon hit Dennis McKinnon on a 32-yard field goal to make it 20-3 at the half. He then added a 10-yarder to Willie Gault in the third quarter and fired a 49-yard touchdown to Brad Anderson after Bob Thomas kicked a 49-yard field goal for Chicago in the final period.

Tampa Bay finally scored a touchdown with six minutes left in the game on a 3-yard pass from Steve Deberg to Gerald Carter.

Chicago completed the scoring with 1:58 to go on a five-yard run by Dennis Green.

If the Bucs ever had any hopes of winning and climbing into a tie for the division lead, it ended with Gault's touchdown in the third quarter.

The Bears took the second-half kickoff and drove from their 28 to the Tampa 11, where they stalled, and Bob Thomas was wide to the left with a 29-yard field goal attempt.

But any lift for the Bucs was short lived, as Deberg was intercepted by Leslie Frazier on the next play and the Bears took over on the Tampa 23. They moved to the Bears' 10 in three plays and then McMahon found Gault over the middle to make it 27-3.

Lions 16, Vikings 14
In Minneapolis, Eddie Murray kicked a trio of second-half field goals, including a 41-yard winner with 49 seconds left, to lift Detroit over Minnesota, 16-14.

Billy Sims became Detroit's all-time leading ground-gainer with 5,104 yards and ignited the Lions' comeback, but he sprained his knee and missed the last 21 minutes of the game.

The Lions (3-5) trailed at halftime, 14-0, but they strung together Sims' 1-yard touchdown drive and Murray's field goals of 44, 41 and 41 yards to hand Minnesota its fourth straight defeat. Alvin Hall intercepted a last-minute Minnesota pass to seal the victory.

The Vikings (2-6) not only lost the game, but they also lost their top offensive weapon when quarterback Tommy Kramer left with a shoulder injury. He and Sims watched the Lions' comeback from the sidelines.

Dolphins 44, Patriots 24
In Foxboro, Massachusetts, Dan Marino threw four touchdowns passes to lead Miami to a 44-24 victory over New England. Miami, the only unbeaten NFL team at 8-0, had lost seven of its eight previous games at Sullivan Stadium. The Dolphins never trailed Sunday, however, and ran up 548 yards on offense.

Marino, threw two scoring strikes to Nat Moore and one each to Mark Clayton and Dan Johnson to set a club season record for touchdowns passes with 24. He hit 24 of 39 attempts for 316 yards.

Miami also scored on two short runs by fullback Pete Johnson and a Uwe Von Schamann field goal.

Tony Easton threw three touchdowns passes for the Patriots (5-3), and Tony Franklin added a 48-yard field goal.

Eagles 10, Giants 10
In Philadelphia, a fourth-period sack led to a fumble by Phil Simms and set up an 11-yard touchdown pass from Philadelphia quarterback Ron Jaworski to wide receiver Mel Hoover, triggering the Eagles to a 24-10 victory over the New York Giants.

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Slew o' Gold, Seattle Song Win Big Races

United Press International

NEW YORK — It was a big day Sunday for offspring of Seattle Slew as two sons of the 1977 Triple Crown champion, Slew o' Gold, and Seattle Song, won feature races worth more than \$800,000.

Slew o' Gold, a four-year-old, was an easy winner in the \$584,000 Jockey Club Gold Cup at Belmont Park, and Seattle Song, a three-year-old representing France, won the \$250,000-guaranteed Washington D.C. International at Laurel Race Course.

Slew o' Gold won the Gold Cup by 9 1/2 lengths and also took the third leg of Belmont's fall championship series to become the first horse to win the \$1-million bonus for sweeping the Woodward Stakes, the Marlboro Cup and the Gold Cup. Angel Cordero Jr. rode Slew o' Gold to his fifth victory of the year without a defeat.

Sent off at 1-9 odds in a five-horse field, Slew o' Gold also earned a \$350,400 winner's purse to bring his career total to \$2,853,334 for Mickey Taylor and Dr. James Hill. That total is second only to John Henry's \$6-million record.

Slew o' Gold paid \$2.20, \$2.10, \$2.10 to win the 1 1/2 miles in 2:28.45 — almost three seconds slower than his victory in last year's Gold Cup. Hail Bold King returned \$2.20 and \$2.10 for second, and Bounding Basque paid \$2.10 to show.

The Gold Cup could be Slew o' Gold's next-to-last race before he goes to stud in 1985. The \$3-million Breeders Cup at Hollywood Park on Nov. 10 is supposed to be his last race, but there is a possibility that Slew o' Gold will hook up with John Henry in the Hollywood Invitational on Dec. 9.

At Laurel Race Course, Seattle Song used a burst of speed in the final furlong to win the 133rd running of the Washington D.C. International by three lengths. Seattle Song was ridden by Cash Assmus and trained by Francois Boutin.

Persian Tiara, representing the United States, finished second in the 11-horse race, and Strawberry Road II, representing Australia, finished third before a crowd of 16,413.

The winner paid \$26.60, \$9.80 and \$5.80. His time over 1 1/4 miles was 2:27.15. Persian Tiara returned \$8 and \$5 for place and Strawberry Road II paid \$6.20 for show. The 1-3 exacta paid \$173.20.

In Toronto, meanwhile, All Along was the early favorite to become the first horse in 18 years to post back-to-back triumphs in the \$600,000 International Sunday at Woodbine Racetrack. It is the richest and most prestigious thoroughbred race in Canada.

The 5-year-old French mare, an early 9-to-5 favorite and North American Horse of the Year in 1983, was going against a small but elite field of nine horses on the grueling 1 5/8 mile-long Marshall Turf course.

"In this race all the horses are tough to beat," said All Along's trainer, Patrick Biancone. "Esprit du Nord had a very good race at the Aute de Triomphe, and Majesty's Prince is a good horse too. I think these three horses will be first shots of the race."

In only two races this year, All Along finished third in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe two weeks ago in Paris, half a length ahead of Esprit du Nord, and fourth in the Turf Classic last month in New York.

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

NHL Standings

Wales Conference

Philadelphia	2	2	1	5	22	14	(on M
Washington	2	2	1	5	19	18	7-13-18
Pittsburgh	2	2	0	4	13	12	Philad

The Debt That Black Writers Owe to Jazz and the Blues

By Samuel G. Freedman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "Folks don't understand the blues," August Wilson writes in his drama "Ma Rainey's Black Bottom." "They hear it come out but they don't understand how it got there. They don't understand that it's a way of talking. You don't sing to feel better. You sing because that's a way of understanding life."

With "Ma Rainey's Black Bottom," which opened Oct. 11 at the Cort Theatre, Wilson has written his own blues. He based his play on the blues singer Gertrude (Ma) Rainey, and he set it in a recording session in Chicago in December 1927. The language of Wilson's characters, alternately sassy and sorrowful, is the language of the blues, which has always been a music for crying and dancing. Ma Rainey and her band members tell stories that blues songs have told, of sexual liaisons and Satanic possession and everyday toil. The only difference is that Wilson made his music out of sentences and syllables rather than calloused fingers trembling against guitar strings.

In so doing, Wilson joins a chain of black writers who have been profoundly influenced by black music. Spirituals, jazz and the blues have affected the style and the content of black authors from Langston Hughes to Alice Walker, from Ralph Ellison to Charles Fuller, from Richard Wright to Ntozake Shange. Certainly, there are white artists who feel familiarly moved, such as Edward Albee in writing "The Death of Bessie Smith" or Michael Bennett in directing "Dreamgirls," but the point is that one must struggle to find a major black writer in this century whose work has not been informed by music.

The influence runs in the opposite direction, too. In orchestral pieces like "Fareham Air Shaft" and "Black, Brown and Beige," Duke Ellington created tonal documents of black life. Archie Shepp, the contemporary jazz saxophonist, is also a published playwright and poet who mixes words and music in his performances. And Anthony Davis, a composer with roots in both jazz and European classical music, has written an opera about Malcolm X.

Modern black writers have repeatedly reached to music for inspiration. Ellison in "Shadow and Act" and Amiri Baraka (formerly LeRoi Jones) in "Blues People" both argued that music was perhaps the ultimate expression of Afro-American culture. "It was the one vector out of African culture impossible to eradicate," Baraka wrote. "It signified the existence of an Afro-American, and the existence of an Afro-American culture."

"Music has had to be everything for us," said Walker, who won a Pulitzer Prize for her novel "The Color Purple." "It had to be encoded with a lot of the spiritual messages, a lot of the social messages that we need in every generation. That's why our music tends to be both spiritual and political. It's had to bear a burden."

"Music may be our most evolved experience," Shepp said. "Going back to slavery, some of the

most pertinent aspects of our experience grew out of music. We learned the very language through music. The way our preachers developed was through the field hollers, the song sermons — forms that went back to Africa. Our writers, our painters, our whole artistic experience has been informed by the musical experience."

"There are many things about music and song that relate to play writing," said Lloyd Richards, the director of "Ma Rainey's Black Bottom." "A play may be closer to a song than it is to a novel. A song usually tells a story, and it tells it in a compressed way. The imagery, the putting together of language, is similar for a play and a song. The rhythm, the cadences, the immediacy of involvement."

Each form of black music offered different things to the black writer. Spirituals were among the first black art forms to fuse Western elements — in this case, the lexicon of Christianity — with the circumstances of black life. Songs about the Jews' bondage in Egypt and their deliverance into the Promised Land took on an added resonance for an enslaved or disenfranchised people.

The power of such themes touched writers, too. W. E. B. DuBois, the black political theorist, began each chapter of his book "The Souls of Black Folk" with a quotation from a spiritual.

Walker listened extensively to the gospel singers Mahalia Jackson and Clara Ward while writing her first novel, "The Third Life of Grange Copeland." She considers Stevie Wonder a spiritual singer, rather than a pop singer, and she opened "The Color Purple" with a quote from his song "Do Like You." Another one of Walker's musical influences is the reggae star Bob Marley, who filled his political anthems with biblical allusions.

"One of the most frightening things to me," Walker said, "would be to play a Bob Marley song for someone and have them not respond. It would signal a kind of deadness. It's not the best alone. There's something else — the sincerity, the conviction. It's like anything that's authentic."

The blues also possessed those traits. Even a slicker, current blues musician like B. B. King writes songs about ghetto life that, said Shepp, "speak to the people, have a contact with the people, that our writers sometimes don't."

If spirituals and the blues influenced writers largely by what they suggested and implied, then jazz did so in more direct ways. Jazz surely derives from folk roots, but it is also the music of the black intelligentsia. Jazz is a rigorous and technically demanding music, one that deeply affected such composers as Stravinsky and Gershwin. The men and women who made jazz, at least from the bebop revolution of the 1940s onward, considered themselves artists, not entertainers. Their compositions reflected their involvement in racial and political issues.

Ellington wrote several "tone poems," as he called them, about the black experience in America. John Coltrane composed "Alabama" as a personal elegy for the three girls who died in the racially motivated bombing of a black church. Charles Mingus' "Fa-



Theresa Merritt belting out the blues in "Ma Rainey's Black Bottom." Inset: Larry Riley, Patti LaBelle in "A Soldier's Story."

bles of Faubus" needed Orval Faubus, the segregationist governor of Arkansas.

All of this made jazz musicians models of achievement and self-worth. "They represented a heightened sense of the role model," Shepp said. "They had done it their way. Lacking a great deal of formal education, they played the white man's game, but on their terms."

Baraka, in "Blues People," argued that jazz "put on a more intellectually and psychologically satisfying level the traditional separation and isolation of the black man from America."

The construction of blues songs also influenced black writers. The language was lean and economical; it used the literary devices of metaphor, alliteration and onomatopoeia. At one point in "Ma Rainey's Black Bottom," after one of Ma's musicians has told how white men raped his mother and lynched his father, Wilson has another character simply break into the blues song "Samson and Delilah" — "If I had my way / If I had my way / If I had my way / I would tear this old building down."

Many blues musicians were themselves larger-than-life figures who could well animate a writer's imagination. "Ma Rainey's Black Bottom" had its genesis in a Rainey record that Wilson bought in 1976.

"I listened," he said, "and I began to write. My first idea was to explore the economic exploitation of black musicians. The play took place entirely in the recording studio. I wrestled with that awhile and abandoned it. I came back to the play in 1978, and I began to hear the voices of the band members. So I decided to open the door to the band room and see who was inside. The whole time I was writing, I was listening to records in my room. I was listening to the male blues singers — Charlie Patton, Son House — because I was writing the men in the band. And I was

trying to write honestly, to acquire the force of the blues."

Blues singers like Bessie Smith and Ma Rainey were touchstones, particularly for black women writers. Beyond their success as artists and entertainers, they possessed the stuff of great literary characters. They were proud and tragic, indomitable and exploited, and they cast a jaundiced eye at men.

"When I started working on 'The Color Purple,'" Walker said, "I was listening to a lot of Bessie Smith, Ma Rainey, the women on the 'Mean Mothers' album. I loved the way they dealt with sexuality, with the relationships with men. They showed you had a whole self and you were not to succumb to being somebody else's — as they would say — 'play toy.' Those singers also reminded me of the women in my own life. When I was growing up in Georgia, I had aunties who worked as domestics all week and on the weekends transformed themselves into femmes fatales. They had this energy and bravado to live a fuller life than the one society had planned for them. And when I see a picture of Bessie Smith on one of those ornate sofas with feathers all around, I know she must have been the same way."

"In 'Ma Rainey's Black Bottom,' the writer August Wilson sends the entire history of black America crashing down upon our heads," wrote Frank Rich of The New York Times in his review of the play. "This play is a searing inside account of what white racism does to its victims — and it floats on the same authentic artistry as the blues music it celebrates. Harrowing as 'Ma Rainey's' can be, it is also funny, salty, carnal and lyrical. Like his real-life heroine, the legendary singer Gertrude 'Ma' Rainey, Wilson articulates a legacy of unspeakable agony and rage in a spellbinding way. . . . Theresa Merritt is Ma Rainey incarnate."

LANGUAGE Presidential Parrhesia

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "Forgive me," President Reagan began recently, "but judging from the record of those who are philosophically or constitutionally opposed to what we are doing, we might be better off consulting astrologers about what the deficit will be in 1989."

Earlier in the campaign, he said about the Democratic candidates: "Forgive me, but their 'new realism' seems to begin right where their old ideas left off."

Again, in rebutting critics of the volunteer Army, the president began, "Forgive me, but those are the same people who were wrong on inflation, wrong on unemployment — and there they go again."

Students of the presidency like Steven R. Weisman of The New York Times, who called this pattern to my attention, are wondering what Reagan is getting at. Why is he constantly seeking forgiveness?

The answer is that Reagan is a parrhesian. No, this does not mean that he comes from Paris; parrhesia, emphasis on the *he*, is a word rooted in the Greek for "frankness, free-speaking," and its general meaning is "boldness in speech."

In rhetoric, however, parrhesia has a specialized meaning: "warning of potential offense, and asking pardon in advance." It is similar to the announcement by the television anchor, "Portions of the following may be offensive to children" (though the kids lap it up and the only offense taken is by adults).

The technique has long been used by skillful orators and studied by rhetoricians. (I use rhetoric in its old sense, "the art of effective persuasion," rather than in its new meaning of "showy and empty oratory: bloviation.") In 1586, parrhesia was described in this way: "when by winning of courtesy to our speech we seek to avoid any offense therein, as thus: Pardon if I be tedious." A better definition was offered by Edward Phillips in his 1678 New World of English Words: "in Rhetoric it is a figure in which we speak boldly, and freely, in things displeasing."

In Henry Peacham's 1577 "The Garden of Eloquence," the Reagan technique was presaged in this denotation of the word: "Parrhesia, when speaking before them whom we ought to reverence and fear, & having something to say which ei-

ther toucheth themselves or their friends, we do desire them to pardon our boldness."

The example, given is from the Roman orator Cicero, who began a speech with: "I speak with great peril, I fear, Judges, after what sort you will take my words. . . . I pray and beseech you that if my speech be either bitter or incredible unto you at the first hearing, yet that you would accept it without offense, neither that you will reject it before I have plainly opened it unto you."

Or, in modern dress, "Forgive me, but . . ."

"How to Raise a Street-Smart Child" is a book by Grace Hechinger, which is published by Facts on File, and is subtitled "The Complete Parent's Guide to Safety on the Street and at Home." (That possessive is troubling; apostrophe-smart grammarians prefer either a parent's guide or the parents' guide.) At the same time, Bantam Books offers Mark McCormack's "What They Don't Teach You at Harvard Business School," subtitled "Notes From a Street-Smart Executive."

The origin of street-smart is shrouded in the mists of urban slang. To speculate: a colloquial variant of to be smart is to have the smarts; I recall using street smarts as a noun applied to big-city politicians in the 1950s. I suspect the hyphenated compound adjective was formed from that noun. A related noun, used in business, is street sense.

The term that is in the Webster's New World Dictionary, the Merriam-Webster Ninth Collegiate and the American Heritage Dictionary is streetwise. This is defined along the lines of "able to cope with life in crime-ridden urban neighborhoods," but the only people who say streetwise these days are office-bound lexicographers; out in the back alley, where the books are shipped and the proofs are instant-reminding take place, street-smart is used.

Grace Hechinger catches the built-in class defiance in the word when she defines it this way: "A street-smart person, large or small, may not know which fork to use, but will know whether to stay and fight or run away."

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